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FINAL CUT — A worker at the British cemetery in Bayeux on Wednesday preparing for D-Day commemorations. Elsewhere in Normandy, crickets are everywhere. Page 3.

Clinton Enters Fray Of Italian Upheaval

White House Hopes to Alter Its Image on Foreign Policy

By R. W. Apple Jr.

ROME — Bill Clinton began the second major European trip of his presidency on Wednesday in much the same way he began the first, still struggling to convince the principal allies of the United States that he is a worthy leader of the world's only full-functioning superpower.

The centerpiece of the president's eight-day journey will be the 50th anniversary of the epic amphibious landing in Normandy on June 6, 1944, by British, Canadian and American forces, for which commemorative events worthy of Hollywood have been planned. He will also mark the capture of Rome by Allied armies two days earlier.

In addition, there will be substantive discussions along the way with Italian, British and French leaders, as well as with Pope John Paul II.

And if the official agendas focus on such matters of high policy as NATO, Bosnia and nuclear weapons in North Korea, a more personal question will preoccupy many of the European participants.

Will Mr. Clinton, who was elected on a promise to pay more attention to domestic policy and the economy and less to foreign affairs, grasp the baton of international leadership like every president since Franklin D. Roosevelt, or does he represent a reversion to a more inward-looking America?

At home, the president's advisers believe, there will inevitably be comparisons to Ronald Reagan, who shone brightly on this same stage 10 years ago.

But in Europe, it is the future that preoccupies the politicians and policy analysts. Over the weekend, European newspapers made much of Mr. Clinton's acknowledgment of the "relentless criticism" of his foreign policies, and his pledge to begin "changing whatever it is that is not inspiring people's confidence in me."

What that is from the European perspective is a clear presidential definition of the national interests of the United States and an equally clear indication of what he will do to protect them.

"When he came to Europe last summer," commented a Continental foreign minister this week, "he said all the right things. But since then, the sounds coming out of Washington have not been reassuring."

Instead of decisive leadership, we have seen confusion, contradiction and delay. I would like to see him be more decisive."

Few officials believe that much would be changed by replacing Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher or W. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser, although a senior civil servant conceded that "there is a considerable nostalgia for the good old days of Kissinger, Eagleburger, Scowcroft and Baker" — the mainstays of the foreign-affairs teams of recent Republican administrations.

Many recognize that there are no easy

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Endorsement Is Pursued By Berlusconi

By Alan Cowell

ROME — President Bill Clinton will fly straight into an unscheduled diplomatic challenge when he meets Italy's new leaders Thursday, under pressure to endorse a government condemned elsewhere in Europe as the harbinger of neo-Fascist revival.

Since Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi took office on May 11, his administration has invested much time and diplomacy in seeking to convince its European allies that Italy's ties with the fascist past have been broken.

But the presence within Mr. Berlusconi's coalition of the neofascist Italian Social Movement — founded in 1946 to burnish the memory of Mussolini — has left many Europeans skeptical about the party's vaunted transformation into a conservative force akin to the French Gaullists or the British Conservatives.

Indeed, politicians of varying seniority in France, Germany, Belgium and Denmark have voiced misgivings about the Italian Social Movement's dominance of a new right-wing grouping called the National Alliance that forms part of the coalition.

Mr. Clinton's visit, thus, has assumed a much broader political significance in Italy than had been foreseen when the trip was arranged long before elections March 27 and 28 brought the coalition to power. The U.S. president will be the first foreign leader to meet Mr. Berlusconi since he took office.

Mr. Clinton is coming to Rome to mark the 50th anniversary of the wartime Allied landings at Anzio and Nettuno south of Rome in June 1944, that led to the liberation of Italy. Then, he goes on to Britain and France for the Normandy D-Day commemoration.

But his meetings here with Mr. Berlusconi have already been charged by the debate over the democratic credentials of the new coalition, made up of the prime minister's Forza Italia party, the National Alliance, headed by the neofascist leader, Gianfranco Fini, and the separatist-minded Northern League.

Last weekend, Mr. Clinton addressed the issue in an interview with Italian television, saying it was "premature" to talk of a swing to the extreme right in Italy following the March elections.

"For a number of reasons, some parties that take part in democracies have their roots in the past. But things change," Mr. Clinton said. "I'm thinking like an Italian citizen and I'm saying — he was elected. Let's see if he knows how to do his job. Let's give him a chance and support him."

The comments were widely interpreted here as an endorsement of the Berlusconi administration in the face of European misgivings.

Mr. Berlusconi offered a response Wednesday in a message printed on the front page of Turin's La Stampa, saying Mr. Clinton had expressed "trust" in the new government, Italy's 53d since World War II.

President Clinton will find on his path an Italy that is firm in its oldest democratic and republican values and, at the same time, a new Italy," Mr. Berlusconi wrote. He described the March elections as a "liberal, pro-Western march" that had "confirmed the historic and moral bases that unite Western democracies."

What Italy's rightists will seek from Mr. Clinton, said a newspaper commentator, Federico Bianchessi, is "an international license from the White House to exhibit every time" outsiders need convincing of their democratic credentials.

And, said the former Communist opposition

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U.S. Revs Engines to Launch Supersonic Aircraft

By Ralph Vartabedian

WASHINGTON — Without much fanfare, given the stakes, NASA is poised to issue a \$1.5 billion contract to a consortium of every major U.S. commercial airplane and jet engine company for an ambitious research program leading to a supersonic jetliner in regular service by 2005.

It is a colossal industrial project that would require enormous investments, carry huge technical risks and raise potentially serious environmental concerns.

But picture the rewards: A sleek, needle-nosed jetliner carrying 300 passengers taxis out of Los Angeles International Airport, rolls to a hushed takeoff over the Pacific Ocean, then accelerates like no commercial plane in history

—reaching 2.4 times the speed of sound nearly 12 miles (19 kilometers) above the Earth.

The titanium airplane with a cockpit that looks like a video arcade pulls into Tokyo in just over four hours, cutting six hours off the normal trip.

Jet-lagged international travelers have been anticipating such an airplane for 20 years, since Congress halted development of a first-generation supersonic jetliner and Europe produced the rival Concorde — an economic flop.

Some experts claim the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is too optimistic about its ability to solve the environmental problems. And the airlines, reeling from financial losses, have voiced little enthusiasm for buying new planes, particularly ones a decade away.

Yet, advances in technology have raised expectations in the Clinton administration that the long-standing economic and environmental problems with supersonic jets can be overcome if the government puts in the seed money.

NASA hopes Americans will dominate the effort, though it would likely include foreign suppliers and investors.

There is a huge potential payoff if the plane fulfills its promise of being far more fuel-efficient than the Concorde and if it can fly without fouling the atmosphere.

NASA touts the program as the most important industrial project in the nation's future and says it is a key to halting the erosion of American dominance of the world aircraft industry.

At stake is a potential \$200 billion in orders for 500 to 1,000 of the supersonic aircraft,

which would support roughly 140,000 manufacturing jobs, said Wesley Harris, NASA's aeronautics chief.

"We have growing confidence that this plane will be built by 2005 by either the U.S. or the Europeans," he said. "Who will build it? U.S. companies must be in the driver's seat."

"I believe it is the most critical manufacturing decision this country will make in the next 10 years."

The strong advocacy reflects a changed attitude at NASA, which for years has sponsored aircraft research that often helped foreign competitors as much as Americans and often engaged in academic research with little commercial value.

Since the Apollo moon missions, NASA's

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Congressman-as-Crook Attitude Prevails

By Dan Balz and Eric Pianin

WASHINGTON — An institution already bruised from a succession of scandals has received another black eye with the indictment of Representative Dan Rostenkowski, and Republicans got a campaign issue for this year's midterm elections.

The 17-count indictment against the powerful Chicago Democrat embodies the resentment many Americans long have harbored against Congress, that its members enjoy perks and privileges not available to ordinary citizens and have used their positions for personal enrichment rather than the public good.

Mr. Rostenkowski proclaimed himself innocent of taking public funds for private use, and vowed to fight the charges, which include mail fraud, wire fraud, tampering with a witness, concealing a material fact, and aiding and abetting a crime. But many Americans already have

founded the Congress guilty, and the case outlined by U.S. Attorney Eric Holder on Tuesday will likely feed public cynicism regardless of how the legal battle turns out.

"People are going to sit back and watch this trial and say, 'I always thought that politicians used public office for private gain and now I know it's true,'" said Mark Mellman, a Democratic pollster.

"If you multiplied the \$600,000 allegedly embezzled by 435 members of Congress, you would get an idea of how big this is in the eyes of the taxpayers," said Representative Ernest J. Istook Jr., an Oklahoma Republican, who won his seat two years ago by defeating a scandal-ridden Republican in the primary. "Rightly or wrongly, it gives fuel to people who believe that everybody in Congress is a crook."

That cynicism has put incumbents on the defensive, spawned the term-limits movement in America and helped to give rise to Ross Perot and his followers. Even before the indictment

Tuesday, incumbents were nervous about the voters' mood this year.

The assault on Congress's image has come in many forms over the past five years: the scandals over the House bank and post office; the resignation under a cloud by former Speaker James C. Wright, a Texas Democrat; a stream of television reports on the junkies and goodies enjoyed by those in office.

Polls continue to show an overwhelmingly negative view of Congress as an institution. Four in five voters say members of Congress quickly lose touch with people back home and three in five disapprove of the job Congress does.

The fallout of declining public confidence in Congress, and of demands for ever-stricter ethics laws and tighter regulations on public behavior, also have led to a record number of

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Prince Rides to Euro Disney's Rescue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Walt Disney Co. and Euro Disney SCA said Wednesday that a Saudi prince had agreed to buy as much as a 24 percent stake in the struggling Euro Disneyland theme park near Paris.

The entertainment company also said the prince, Walid bin Talal bin Abdulaziz, an international investor who is also the largest shareholder in the New York-based banking company Citicorp, would participate in a 6 billion French franc (\$1 billion) rights offering and would provide a financing commitment for a convention center near the park.

United Saudi Commercial Bank, of which Prince Walid is chairman, has agreed to act as a backup underwriter for three banks lending to

the syndicate that will underwrite 51 percent of the rights offering. The three banks are Banque Nationale de Paris, Banque Indosuez and Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations.

Disney said it had agreed to subscribe to the remaining 49 percent of the rights offering.

Under the agreements, Prince Walid and United Saudi Commercial Bank also accepted restrictions on the resale of their Euro Disney stock and a 10-year restriction on increasing their stake in the park.

Terms call for Prince Walid, 37, to buy between 13 percent and 24 percent of Euro Disney's shares, depending on demand for the rights offering. His investment could reduce Walt Disney Co.'s stake in the Disney park from 49 percent to as low as 36 percent.

Prince Walid also agreed to a three-year commitment for as much as \$100 million to develop a convention center at Euro Disneyland as a means of attracting additional visitors to the theme park and its hotels.

The prince and the Saudi bank agreed to limit their total investment to no more than 2.4 billion francs.

Although Euro Disney, which had an operating loss of 1.05 billion francs in the six months ended March 31, has had serious financial problems and disappointing attendance and revenue since it was opened in April 1992, a spokesman for Prince Walid was quoted as saying: "The long-term prospects for Euro Disney are excellent."

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2 Worlds Collide, Gently, at U.S. School

By Michael Winetrip

New York Times Service

WINDOW ROCK, Arizona — As part of an exchange program in April, time top seniors from Window Rock High School on the Navajo reservation journeyed to Connecticut to spend six weeks at one of the nation's premier college preparatory schools, Choate-Rosemary Hall.

The Navajos were nervous.

"I was worrying," said Thelma Woodie, who will attend community college in Scottsdale,

Arizona. "They told us President Kennedy went to Choate. They go to Harvard, Yale, Williams — I've heard of those places, but we're not ready for those schools yet."

The Choate kids were nervous, too. Their teachers explained that the Navajos would be quieter — it's their culture.

"One of our teachers told us there's a rule in the Navajo culture not to look in people's eyes," said Kristin Mahan, a Choate senior. "I said, 'O.K., I'll be careful about that.' We weren't told too much else, so we had, like, no clue."

After a few hours of chatting, the students hit it off. Kristin then felt safe to ask Thelma about the eye business.

"Really?" replied the girl from Window Rock. "I don't think so. I never heard of it."

Thelma went on to tell the Choate girls about her boyfriend. "He's a deejay," she said. "He does dances in Window Rock, Monument Valley, Chinle High. Mainly rap, techno, R&B, house music." She said he goes under the name Phase II.

The Navajos had heard that many Asians

attended Choate. Thelma wondered if they would dress in traditional garb.

"Then I was looking out the window and I see these Korean twins driving around in a BMW," she said.

In time, the Navajo and Choate seniors became friends. It dawned on them that their differences were less about culture and more about wealth and social class.

Andrea Gorman, a Navajo who plans to study engineering at Arizona State University, said: "They have computers, laser printers, a lot of expensive things in their rooms. They get all their meals in the dining room and still order out."

In their own ways, each high school serves an elite. Choate sends 99 percent of its students to college, with a large number going to the Ivy League. For example, more than 30 of the 300 Choate seniors were accepted at Brown University. Half of Choate's graduating class took a college-level calculus course.

Window Rock is the seat of government for

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Mr. Tapie taking time for thought at a campaign stop in northern France.

France's Tapie: Bad News Is All to the Good

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

PARIS — Besieged by judges, creditors, tax inspectors and political foes, a French industrialist-turned-politician seems to be living proof that all publicity is good publicity. Despite his troubles, Bernard Tapie's political career is flourishing.

Almost daily, French newspapers have carried articles about judges demanding that his immunity as a member of Parliament be lifted, about a major bank threatening to seize his property to cover \$215 million in debts and about accusations of a tax dodge involving his yacht.

And these followed a headline-grabbing ruling by the French soccer federation that Mr. Tapie's top-ranking soccer team, Olympique Marseille, be relegated to the second division as punishment for the apparent involvement of some of its players and officials in a match-fixing scandal.

Yet Mr. Tapie may have good reason to appear untroubled. A poll published by the newspaper Le Parisien said 44 percent of those questioned believed that he was "the victim of a plot by certain journalists, politicians or magistrates," against 34 percent who disagreed.

Further, 57 percent said he should remain a candidate for the June 12 elections for the European Parliament. According to other polls, his party, Radical Europe, may get 10 percent of the vote, more than enough for him to win election and renew his immunity from prosecution.

Mr. Tapie's appeal seems to be that after a rags-to-riches career in business he elbowed himself into a political system that prefers to reward those who climb quietly through the

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THE AMERICAS / THE REAL INITIATION

Frenchman Works the Bugs Out of His D-Day Crickets

By Dana Thomas

Washington Post Service

VILLEDIEU-LES-ROILES, France — "Look at this!" snorts Andre Letellier, a brass craftsman. In his hand is a toy cricket, one of those little noisemakers that everyone's kid brother had when he was 7 or 8.

He clicks. "Listen to it!" he sniffs. "Bad sound, he says. Way inferior. And look at this!" He bends the brass part like taffy.

"This one apparently is made in Hong Kong. There's another from Asia — I don't know where," he scoffs.

Mr. Letellier is incensed not because he's a proud Frenchman, but because he has dedicated himself to reproducing a cricket that looks and sounds exactly like the crickets used by the U.S. 82d and 101st Airborne divisions to communicate after they parachuted into the town of Sainte-Mere-Eglise on the night of June 5, 1944.

Mr. Letellier measured the thickness and lengths of

metal to the millimeter, matched the weight to the milligram. He used the same quality brass and steel, and the sound-making divots are the same depth and contain the same slight curve.

But more than anything else, Mr. Letellier's crickets click the same click as the antiques. Same tone. Same crispness. Same loudness.

It's a noise, he says proudly, "that will crack your head."

He clicks his cricket. "You see?" he asks, clicking like a madman, "The sound is authentic."

It all began last Christmas. Mr. Letellier and members of his family, who come from nearby Sainte-Mere-Eglise, were sitting around the table trying to figure out a way to participate in the 50th anniversary celebrations of the Normandy invasion.

"I wanted to do something respectful for the people who died for us," he said, sitting behind the desk of his small office in the industrial section of this 12th-century town.

Someone suggested the cricket. Mr. Letellier owns a company that produces brass

lamps. Because the lamp business slows from May to July, the 46-year-old executive figured he could change over his machines to produce crickets.

But first he had to make the prototype.

His uncle provided the model: an original that he says belonged to a wounded American soldier who stayed at the family home to heal. "When he left, he gave my uncle his compass and his cricket," Mr. Letellier.

For six hours one night, Mr. Letellier worked on crafting an exact reproduction of the antique. "I respected the axis, and the form and dimension, the distance of the base to the end — everything," he says. "One must. It's an obligation."

The cricket played an important part in the invasion: It was the communications system among American paratroopers who crept through the village streets and behind the hedgerows.

One click identified you as an American. Two clicks meant the coast was clear.

As John Wayne told the crowd of paratroopers in the 1962 movie "The Longest Day," "If you don't get that answering click, hit the dirt and open fire."

Sadly, 50 years ago, the crickets weren't the only

thing to make that noise. When a German rifle was cocked, the sliding of the loading mechanism made a double click similar to that of a cricket. Many GIs checked their one click, heard two clicks, came out from hiding and were shot dead.

Mr. Letellier's crickets are the only crickets to receive the official seal of approval from the Normandy celebration committee, and each one bears a sticker to prove it. There are two versions: the economy package, which is a cricket in a plastic pouch, for \$4.30, or the deluxe, which is a cricket displayed in a plastic box, with a mini-banner that reads "U.S. Army, 1944-1994," and a gold star, for \$6.

You can buy them almost anywhere in Normandy — newsstands, gas station mini-markets, butcher shops — in Canada, England, Switzerland and even Germany. Mr. Letellier says he put them on the market in mid-April, and by early May, had sold 200,000 — a few more than the 82d and 101st originally required.

As for plans to put a few into the hands of those who were there 50 years ago, Mr. Letellier says, "No, not yet. I don't know them." But he is optimistic.

"It will happen," he says, with a smile. "I'm sure."

New Style in Ways and Means

But Gibbons, Long an Understudy, Is No Wheeler-Dealer

By Katharine Q. Seelye

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After 32 years in Congress, 13 of them in the shadow of the larger-than-life Dan Rostenkowski, the relatively obscure Sam M. Gibbons has become acting chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the most powerful panel in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Gibbons, who has been on the losing side of previous leadership battles in the House, has long aspired to the chairmanship. But in the end, the 74-year-old Tampa Bay, Florida, Democrat ascended on the basis of seniority, a system he once deplored. Once Mr. Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, was indicted, the title of acting chairman went automatically to the person next in line. Had there been a vote, some said privately, Mr. Gibbons would probably not have won.

A courtly and somewhat contrary Floridian, the affable Mr. Gibbons lacks the legendary deal-making and politicking skills of his predecessor. His reputation is that of a loner, he has never been called an insider. Not at the center of power, he has had little chance to bestow favors on colleagues, and as a result, few representatives owe him anything in return.

But just because his style differs from Mr. Rostenkowski's does not mean that Mr. Gibbons cannot succeed as chairman. "The question," said a top congressional aide,

"is how well can he move and motivate the committee? Given Rostenkowski's reluctance to share power, very few members have had a try-out, so it's hard to say."

Mr. Gibbons, who heads the trade subcommittee, said he was ready to take the helm. "I don't see how I could be any better prepared, frankly," he said in an interview in his Capitol Hill office. On his walls were several photographs showing the evolution of the Ways and Means Committee over the years, with a slowly aging Mr. Gibbons steadfastly to the right of the slowly aging chairman.

"I love the work," he said, "and I think I would enjoy the challenges that it would throw at me." The committee writes all tax legislation and covers most of the biggest spending programs in the budget, including welfare, Social Security and Medicare. "Other than Rostenkowski," he said, "I've been writing tax law longer than any other person who's ever looked at it."

Where Mr. Rostenkowski is a facilitator, Mr. Gibbons is perceived as a man of firmly held convictions. He is one of the staunchest defenders of free trade in the Congress. He has also long despised the federal income tax system as cumbersome, complex and unfair and has outspokenly advocated its overhaul.

"He tends to try to bring people to where he is, rather than finding the center," the aide said. "He

openly states his position and hopes that it has logic and merit."

On health care, the central legislation before the committee, Mr. Gibbons had supported a system in which a single payer, the government, pays virtually all the bills. But after realizing that such an approach had little political support — and in his desire to appear more accommodating to his colleagues as the committee chairmanship loomed — Mr. Gibbons came out four-square for President Bill Clinton's health plan, assuring both the president and Hillary Rodham Clinton last week that he would push the administration proposal.

"Sam will have a disadvantage that Danny does not in that he's starting from scratch as chairman," said James Corman, a former congressman who sat between the two men on the Ways and Means Committee. "A chairman builds loyalties, and there's no way you can do that without being chair. It will take him a little time to build up those chits."

Another of Mr. Gibbons's strong convictions is that he sees no conflict of interest with his son Clifford S. Gibbons, a Washington lobbyist whose corporate clients are keenly interested in Ways and Means affairs and who lobbies the committee on which his father serves. Clifford Gibbons has also organized fund-raising events for his father's political campaigns. "He doesn't lobby me," Sam Gibbons said flatly.



Representative Sam Gibbons: "I don't see how I could be any better prepared" to take over the Ways and Means chairmanship.

Jamaica To Aid U.S. On Haitian Refugees

By Roberto Suro

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has reached an agreement with Jamaica to set up a station on the Caribbean island to process Haitian refugees, according to officials close to negotiations that have been taking place between the two nations.

This is the first time another government has offered to help the Clinton administration share the burden of handling those who flee Haiti's military regime by taking to the sea, most of whom are seeking political asylum in the United States.

Aside from providing a diplomatic boost to the administration's efforts, Jamaica has helped resolve logistical problems that have bedeviled U.S. officials for several weeks.

The United States asked Jamaica to consider hosting a refugee facility last week and since then U.S. and Jamaican officials have been engaged in almost continuous discussions.

The likely agreement would allow the United States to anchor or dock large ships in a Jamaican port or at least close to shore, the officials said.

The ships would be used to house Haitians picked up by the U.S. Coast Guard and would serve as a processing center where applications for refugee status would be heard and adjudicated.

U.S. officials could be housed on land along with all facilities needed to support the ships.

President Bill Clinton's special advisor on Haiti, former Representative William H. Gray 3d, was to begin meetings with Jamaican officials Wednesday.

Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott is to begin a visit to the island on Thursday.

A formal agreement on a processing facility could be announced during these meetings, officials said, and the first Haitians could be brought to Jamaica as early as the beginning of next week.

CONGRESS: Rostenkowski Indictment Plays to Public Perception of a House of Crooks

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resignations by House incumbents over the last two election cycles. Republicans signaled Tuesday they would try to make Mr. Rostenkowski part of their arsenal of attack against Democrats this fall.

"It's more than an indictment of a man, it's an indictment of a system of political boss control of Congress for 40 years," said Representative L. William Paxon of New York, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee. "Nothing's going to change in Congress until the public changes the party in control."

Mr. Paxon said Mr. Rostenkowski's "absolutely" "is an issue in the fall campaign. It already is a key part of the fall message," he said.

But a freshman representative, Peter R. Deutsch, Democrat of Florida and a former state legislator, said that voters were not likely to hold any one party responsible for political corruption when members from both parties have had their problems.

"This fall, I think the attitude will be 'a plague on both your houses,'" Mr. Deutsch said. "This indictment is a personal tragedy for

Rostenkowski and it's not good for Americans to have this kind of cynicism. But just as I think the impact of the indictment on health care reform will be zero, the impact on other races around the country will also be zero."

But the indictment put Democratic leaders in a particularly difficult position because of their conflicting desires to show loyalty to a man who is both powerful and highly popular in Capitol Hill, and to protect the image of the institution.

The House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, a Washington Democrat, and the leader of the majority

Democrats in the House, Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, issued cautious statements underscoring their respect for the House Ways and Means Committee chairman and reminding the public that he is innocent until proven guilty. But their statements were more telling for their brevity, as if the less they said, the less likely the public would try to connect Mr. Rostenkowski to other Democrats.

Other Democrats tried to show sympathy for Mr. Rostenkowski. But privately, some were gloomy about the fallout and candid about the demoralizing effect of the indictment. "Everyone's going to run

away from him like crazy," a House Democrat said.

Mr. Gephardt tried to draw a parallel with the indictment of Representative Joseph M. McDade, a Pennsylvania Republican, as evidence that the damage from Mr. Rostenkowski will be limited. "The minority has had a ranking member of the Appropriations Committee under indictment and it hasn't impaired their ability to say anything," Mr. Gephardt said.

But Frank Luntz, who polls for Republicans, said the indictment itself will "allow Republicans to point the finger at another major Democrat" and make it easier for

Republicans to make "the case for change" this fall.

With more incumbents running for re-election, Democrats may pay a higher price for the perceived sins of the institution, but even some Republicans acknowledged that the public may not make much of a distinction between the two parties.

"As a Republican, I don't take any joy in this because I think it will reflect badly on the whole institution," said Representative Michael N. Castle of Delaware, a first term congressman. "My impression is that Congress's image had begun to improve in the last year or so, and then this happens."

Nation of Islam Shooting Suspect Killed Brother

The Associated Press

RIVERSIDE, California — The man accused of shooting Khalid Abdul Muhammad, the former Nation of Islam spokesman, shot his own brother to death in 1975 and was acquitted by a jury that found he acted in self-defense.

James Edward Bess, a defrocked minister in the Nation of Islam, was arraigned Tuesday on one count of attempted premeditated murder in the attack on Mr. Muhammad on Sunday. He also was arraigned on five counts of assault with a firearm with infliction of great bodily injury. Mr. Bess pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Muhammad, who was shot in both legs, underwent two hours of surgery on Tuesday to remove fragments. Riverside Community Hospital said he is expected to remain hospitalized for a few days.

According to decades-old newspaper articles uncovered Tuesday, Mr. Bess has an extensive criminal record, which includes a conviction in 1964 for manslaughter.

In 1975, a jury in Fresno, California, acquitted Mr. Bess in the fatal shooting of his brother, Elvin O. Bess Jr., the Fresno Bee reported at the time. Mr. Bess admitted to the shooting, but said he acted in self-defense because he believed his brother was about to shoot him. No gun was found.

Away From Politics

• A killer who said he would "do anything" to remain in jail has been granted his request to be kept in solitary confinement for the next 25 years. Terrence Douglas, 48, is to be confined at a prison being built in Florence, Colorado, for America's worst criminals until he is at least 73, under terms of a sentence imposed by a judge in New Haven, Connecticut.

• A Kuwaiti convicted of enslavement in Massachusetts has been sentenced to a year in prison. Prosecutors say Talal Alzanki, 31, a Boston University graduate student, threatened to kill his housekeeper if she left his apartment in Quincy and fed her only bread. He was also ordered to pay \$13,415 in back wages to the woman, Vasantha Gedara, 27, a Sri Lankan he hired in Kuwait to keep house for him and his wife.

• Jack Fuller, the Chicago Tribune Co.'s president and chief executive officer, was named its publisher Tuesday, replacing John Madigan, who was named president and chief operating officer of the parent Tribune Co.

• Only tuna caught without endangering dolphins can be sold, bought or shipped in the United States under terms of the 1992 Marine Mammal Protection Act, which just took effect. More than 90 percent of the tuna sold in the United States already meets that standard, officials said.

• Hundreds of Los Angeles police officers called in sick for the third day in a row as an acrimonious contract dispute with the city over pay continued. The mayor, Richard Riordan, has urged the officers to accept mediation to break the impasse. The Police Protective League, the officers' union, said it did not favor the move.

• An anti-abortion coalition began a boycott of Hoechst AG of Germany and Roussel Uclaf of France, developers of the so-called abortion pill RU-486. The coalition, which includes the National Right to Life Committee and the Southern Baptist Convention, did not specify which of the companies' products would be targeted.

Reuters, AP

DISNEY: Prince to the Rescue

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ney are bright. Becoming a partner in the Euro Disney project is consistent with the prince's strategy to invest significant amounts of capital in association with superior management teams around the world.

Euro Disney's chairman, Philippe Bourguignon, said in a statement released in New York that the transaction "demonstrates confidence in the long-term success of Euro Disney."

Michael Eisner, chairman of Walt Disney Co., based in Burbank, California, said the investment by Prince Walid "means there is a strong, sophisticated new part-

ner who shares our view of Euro Disney's future and whose involvement enhances Disney's major contribution to the Euro Disney financial restructuring package."

A financial restructuring plan worked out in March by Euro Disney, Walt Disney and its bankers included the 6 billion franc capital increase, which Euro Disney plans to launch in the next few weeks.

Under terms announced Wednesday, Prince Walid and United Saudi Commercial Bank will be able to purchase, at the issue price, shares that are still available after current shareholders and other public investors have exercised their options under the rights offering. (Bloomberg, Reuters, APX)

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★POLITICAL NOTES★

Americans Won't Cast First Stone

WASHINGTON — More than 70 percent of Americans say it is none of their business whether President Bill Clinton has been unfaithful in his marriage, according to a new poll.

A smaller majority of those polled, 62 percent, said even if they knew for sure that Mr. Clinton had been unfaithful, it would not affect their vote if he ran for re-election.

Thirty-five percent said they would be less likely to vote for the president if they knew he had cheated on Hillary Rodham Clinton. The other 3 percent were not sure.

But predicting how marital infidelity would affect votes in an election is tricky, warned David Krane, vice president of Louis Harris and Associates, which conducted the telephone poll.

"Right now 62 percent say it would make no difference, but if this were a major issue in the campaign, I suspect that number would go lower," he said. The poll of 1,253 adults, done May 23-26, was not limited to likely voters. (AP)

Warner Is Moving to Freeze Out North

WASHINGTON — Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, said he will actively support an independent Senate bid by fellow Republican J. Marshall Coleman if Oliver L. North wins the Republican nomination on Saturday, and Mr. Warner may even renounce the party by seeking re-election in 1996 as an independent.

Mr. Warner said he has been encouraging Mr. Coleman, a former state attorney general, to mount an independent campaign. The potential for a donnybrook began building four months ago, when Mr. Warner became the first senior Republican official to publicly criticize Mr. North. On the day Mr. North formally declared his candidacy, Mr. Warner gave a round of scathing interviews in which he questioned Mr. North's fitness for the job.

Several weeks later, when the former president, Ronald Reagan, released a letter criticizing Mr. North, Mr. Warner played a key role in disseminating it. Finally, Mr. Warner said he could not actively support Mr. North under any circumstances. (WFP)

Additional White House 'Training' Flights

WASHINGTON — White House officials said aides to President Bill Clinton had used the presidential helicopter for their own purposes on a dozen occasions, all but one of them legitimate.

The list of 11 other flights disclosed by the White House nevertheless raised new questions about the use of helicopters from the presidential fleet.

While most of the missions were described as training flights by White House military aides or officials from the White House military office, one was listed as a classified mission in which the passengers were Henry G. Cisneros, the secretary of housing and urban development, and Alice M. Rivlin, the deputy director of the Office and Management and Budget.

Dee Dee Myers, the White House spokeswoman, said that flight, on April 14, was "in connection with their official duties," but she and other administration officials refused otherwise to describe the purpose of the journey or say why the officials would be involved in a classified mission.

In making public the new information, the White House said it had adopted new procedures to guard against further incidents of misuse like the golf outing last week that led to the forced resignation of David Watkins, the White House director of administration. Mr. Watkins, who previously balked at reimbursing the government, said Tuesday that he would repay the \$13,129.66 bill that the Marine Corps said represented the cost of his trip last Tuesday. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

The House Republican Whip, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, on the corruption indictment of Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois: "Frankly, the Congress, I think, is being battered by these kinds of charges. The big winner on this whole thing is the term-limits campaign." (Reuters)

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Bonn Scales Down Berlin Shift

BONN — The government on Wednesday approved scaled-down plans for its move to Berlin that will use buildings from the city's past as an imperial, Nazi and Communist capital.

Only the chancellor at the time of the move, scheduled for the end

of this decade, will get a new building when the government leaves Bonn for Berlin, which was renamed the national capital after unification in 1990.

The chancellor's offices will stand near the Reichstag, the 19th-century building that housed Parliament until 1933 and will take up that function again when the government moves.

The only other new construction will be an extension to fit the sprawling offices of the Foreign Ministry into existing buildings in the old heart of prewar Berlin. The finance and economics ministries will move into the old headquarters of Hermann Göring, the German Air Force commander under Hitler.

The former East Germany had four ministries in the Nazi-era

building, which after unification became the headquarters for the Treuhand agency privatizing East German industry.

Berlin offices for the defense minister, whose staff will remain in Bonn, will be in the austere old Army High Command, which also houses a museum commemorating the various unsuccessful resistance movements against Hitler.

Construction Minister Irmgard Schwaiger said the new plan will save the government around one billion Deutsche marks (\$600 million), reducing the total costs to around 20 billion marks.

About 89 percent of the government office space will be in renovated buildings, one-third more than originally planned. The first offices are set to begin moving in 1998, with the move expected to be completed by 2000.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Heard Latest From the EU? It Might Be a Eurorumor

So, Brussels is going to require European growers to give up the old curved cucumber in favor of a rectangular version that will be easier to stack and ship? Camembert cheese is being outlawed? And European Union bureaucrats plan to ban noisy toilets?

Where, pray tell, do such wild ideas start?

All these stories, it turns out, belong to a category sociologists have dubbed "Eurorums."

Such reports often reflect profound fears of a loss of national identity, said Monique Pinson-Charlot, a sociologist

quoted by the weekly Le Point of Paris. Two examples: reports that Jacques Delors's face would soon be gracing British bank bills or Belgian postage stamps.

Other rumors represent a twisting or deformation of actual developments. The story that Camembert would be banned — which caused outrage through France — was the opposite of what really happened: The Council of Ministers in Brussels voted to open European borders to cheeses made with nonpasteurized milk.

Some versions are not so far from the truth: Loud toilets will not be regulated, but lawnmower noise will be; cigarette sizes will not be regulated, but the labels on jelly jars may be. And no, firemen will not be required to wear navy blue trousers.

Around Europe

An attempt by Bern to have city employees set a good example and leave their cars at home has been blocked in court. Bern officials had hoped that the symbolic sacrifice by city workers would bolster sup-

port for public transit and raise the prestige of local government. But federal judges ruled the city employees have private lives like everyone else, that they maintain full freedom of opinion and are therefore under no obligation to support official policies on their own time.

American-style youth gangs are springing up in the Netherlands, police say. Police and youth workers have tracked at least 15 gangs, the biggest two of which have taken the names of the Crips and Bloods, two Los Angeles-based groups.

Most gang members simply stake a claim to a street corner and don't do much else. But police blame a hard core for crimes ranging from scooter theft to drug-dealing and robbery. Although the Netherlands has unusually strong anti-gun laws, more and more gang members are carrying sidearms.

There has been no major violence. But Guus Auerback, police chief inspector in The Hague, said the problem is being taken "very seriously." He said the new

gangs were more organized and active than the loose-knit units of the past, many of them soccer followers.

Unlike their American counterparts, the gangs are not based on race. Whites, blacks and Asians are often in the same gang.

Stress is on the rise in Britain, and doctors are called on increasingly to counsel their patients, according to a new study. Four of five generalists surveyed say the number of patients seeking help for stress-related problems has risen significantly in the past 15 years, according to the British Medical Association News Review. Fifty-eight percent said their patients were drinking more (the figure rose to 70 percent in Wales and southwest England) and 60 percent said they were seeing more patients with drug problems. Unemployment was the chief cause cited for growing stress, followed by frustrations at work.

Brian Knowlton

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Neofascist Won't Drop Criticism of Gay Italians

ROME — An Italian neofascist who suggested sending homosexuals to concentration camps said Wednesday that his comments had been inopportune but defended his view that homosexuality was a vice and a misfortune.

Piero Buscaroli, a candidate for the National Alliance movement in this month's European Parliament elections, made his defense in a letter to *Il Giornale* newspaper, which is owned by the family of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi.

Mr. Buscaroli offered to resign from the newspaper, to which he contributes, but said he would not change his opinion and criticized the Italian press and Reuters for the way his remarks were reported.

"I believe that one should bestow on this vice, and a vice it remains, the tolerance and pity that modern morality does not deny this misfortune," Mr. Buscaroli, 63, wrote.

He said a resolution passed in February by the European Parliament that homosexuals should be allowed to marry and adopt children was "blasphemous and shameful."

Mr. Buscaroli's remark about concentration camps embarrassed Mr. Berlusconi and the National Alliance leader, Gianfranco Fini, at a time when the new government is eager to ally foreign concerns about the presence in the cabinet of neofascist ministers.

"My remark, over-hasty if you want, or inopportune, or stupid if you prefer, unleashed a tempest in waiting," Mr. Buscaroli wrote in the letter, which was published on the newspaper's front page.

"Nobody treated it with a laugh or stopped to think that given that I don't have the means to realize such a perfidious thought, mine was an impossible crime," he wrote.

He said he could not recall whether he had said homosexuals "lead the life of a concentration camp" or that "I'd send them to live in concentration camps" for treatment like drug addicts.

King Fahd Leaves Hospital

JEDDAH — King Fahd has been discharged from the hospital after doctors removed a gallstone, the royal court announced Wednesday.



President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, laying flowers at a monument to soldiers of the U.S. Army's First Division in Washington on Wednesday. The couple later left on their European trip.

ITALY: Roman Challenge Awaits Clinton on Arrival

Continued from Page 1

L'Unita, Mr. Berlusconi wants Mr. Clinton to provide "political support to reinvigorate the weak international image of the Italian government."

The encounters with the new government are not the only challenge. Mr. Clinton is to meet Pope John Paul II for an audience expected to evoke both the sharp differences on abortion that surfaced during the Pope's visit to Denver last August and on the controversial agenda for a United Nations population conference set for September in Cairo.

The Pope has inveighed against proposals in advance conference documents for abortion rights and global access to contraceptives — notions that are anathema to Roman Catholic doctrine.

The Vatican, moreover, reportedly holds the United States responsible for the abortion proposals and the Pope personally called

Mr. Clinton by telephone last April to register his opposition. After his visit to the Vatican, Mr. Clinton, emulating the late John F. Kennedy during a 1963 visit here, is to address Romans from the steps of the 16th century Campidoglio — the Capitol modeled by Michelangelo in the heart of the city.

Many Italians are hoping he will use the occasion to set out his views on their country's standing and prospects after more than two years of debilitating corruption scandal.

It is one of the odder aspects of Mr. Clinton's European tour that, in Rome, he will meet representatives of the first European government since the World War II to embrace the political descendants of the wartime adversaries whose defeat is to be celebrated.

Not everybody likes the idea. "They are coming to celebrate the defeat of Italy, not the defeat of fascism," said Teodoro Buon-tempo, a hard-line neofascist mem-

ber of the Italian Social Movement, which has always coupled a strain of anti-Americanism to its avowals of democracy.

The neofascist newspaper *Secolo XIX* struck a similar note when it depicted the American and allied liberators of Rome as occupiers.

"The newcomers did not even respect its status as an open city as the Germans had done" and instead, the newspaper said, the Allies turned Rome into a "theme park with drunken, brawling soldiers, shoeshine boys, jolly, easy-going hookers and petty thieves."

Iran Arrests 2 Iraqis

NICOSIA — Iran has arrested two high-ranking Iraqi intelligence officers and said they were sent to organize sabotage in the country, Tehran Radio reported on Wednesday.

'Cleansing' by Serbs Continues, UN Says

ZAGREB, Croatia — The United Nations on Wednesday accused Bosnian Serbs of continuing a campaign of "ethnic cleansing" against Muslims and Croats in northern Bosnia as about 500 Bosnian refugees arrived in Croatia.

"This indicates continued pressure on Muslims and Croats from the Serbs and a lack of any human rights, making the area unlivable for those people," said Peter Kessler, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. "These people are fleeing for their lives."

The 500 refugees arrived in Zagreb on Tuesday in a convoy of a dozen buses, and most were headed to a third country.

Carrying all their belongings in a few bags, the refugees said on Wednesday they had no choice but to leave the region of Banja Luka and Prijedor in northern Bosnia.

"No one likes to leave his home, but there is no survival for Croats and Muslims there," said Fatka Salihovic, 54, a Muslim from the town of Bosanska Gradiska.

Referring to the Serbs, Mr. Salihovic said, "Every night they would blow up a house and they didn't care if there were people inside, especially if the people were Muslims."

A woman who came to Croatia with her husband and two children said the Serbs were introducing all sorts of measures to make life more difficult for the Muslims.

"Every day they would break into our houses, looking for men to take to the front, and they took away all our tools," said the woman, who would only give her first name, Zijada.

The refugees' comments fit in with reports from UN workers in the Banja Luka region, who have confirmed that minorities have been the target of a systematic campaign of violence to force them out of the area.

Serbian authorities have required Muslims and Croats to perform forced labor and to turn over all their property upon fleeing, according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Thousands of refugees have fled to Croatia to escape Serbian "ethnic cleansing" campaigns over the past two years.

"Almost every two weeks there is an exodus of this size, and this is the third or fourth in the last six weeks," Mr. Kessler said.

Meanwhile, a UN commission on war crimes in former Yugoslavia, in a case study of "ethnic cleansing" by Bosnian Serbs of the Prijedor district, said the actions undoubtedly involved crimes against humanity and probably genocide.

The study includes details of the alleged killing or deportation of more than 50,000 people and the imprisonment of over 6,000 in camps, where killings, torture, rape and other atrocities occurred.

The Prijedor study comprises the most detailed investigation contained in the commission's lengthy final report before its files and data base were transferred to the prosecutor's office of the UN war crimes tribunal, set up at The Hague late last year.

The tribunal, to try persons accused of murder, torture, rape, "ethnic cleansing" and other violations of humanitarian law, may hear its first case later this year, but no indictments have yet been handed down.

CLINTON: Seeking a New Image SCHOOL: Navajos Meet Preppies

Continued from Page 1

answers to problems such as Somalia and Bosnia on either side of the Atlantic. But even a generally sympathetic commentary, such as the one Wednesday on the United Nations in *The Independent* newspaper in London, spoke of a "befuddled" administration and said that "Washington has been its own worst enemy" in its dizzying inconsistency on such issues as Haiti.

Mr. Clinton's trip to Europe may help bolster his standing in the polls.

Mr. Clinton is scheduled to return to Europe again next month, and one of his senior political advisers, Paul Begala, expressed confidence that "once we shine a spotlight on the president's successes this summer, we'll turn this thing around."

In a television interview this weekend, Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, scolded Mr. Clinton for failing to delegate a single subordinate as the administration's top foreign policy spokesman. Another Democratic senator, Bill Bradley of New Jersey, summarized Mr. Clinton's problems as rooted in "communication in a very real sense."

And Mr. Clinton himself, who said that he had sought advice from perhaps 100 formal and informal advisers in recent weeks, told the Los Angeles Times in an interview that he could understand why some of them might have drawn the conclusion that he planned to make changes in his foreign policy team.

But Mr. Clinton also said in the interview that "the last thing I need to be doing is considering changing my team" at a time when U.S. foreign policy initiatives in the Middle East and elsewhere are at delicate stages.

Those steps reflect what Mr. Clinton said over the weekend is his belief that he can win back public confidence by "doing a better job of communicating our foreign policy."

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Continued from Page 1

the Navajo nation, which employs 5,000 people. Many children of the tribal leaders attend Window Rock High. About 25 percent of the 146 seniors enter college, and 10 percent of those graduates. The farthest from the reservation that a Navajo senior is going next fall is to a Colorado college.

The Navajos were struck by what a safe place Choset was. It took Shelton Laughing while to get used to leaving his backpack outside the dining hall before lunch.

"I carry it everywhere at Window Rock or it'd be stolen," he said. In the last few years, there have been gang problems.

The exchange program was created by two Choctaw teachers, John Faulkner and John Cobb. Both taught on reservations, respect the Navajo culture and know the deep suspicion that Navajos have toward boarding schools. For a century, boarding schools did their best to undermine Navajo culture.

The Choctaw teachers were determined to create a program that would not be chauvinist. "The last thing we wanted was to create Navajo preppies," said Mr. Cobb. As part of the exchange, nine Choctaw students attended Window Rock High for six weeks.

After returning to the reservation in May, what stuck the Navajo students most was the sense that despite all the advantages Choctaw students have, they were not beyond reach.

The Navajo athletes discovered it first. Thelma, a guard on Window Rock's state championship girls' basketball team, was surprised to find she was good enough

to shoot around with the boys at the Choctaw gym.

Leandra Thomas, who grew up running at an elevation of 6,800 feet, clocked her best mile ever at a Choctaw meet. She will never forget her first practice with the Choctaw team, when it dawned on her that there was no one faster.

Eugene Anderson was able to keep up in Choctaw's college-level English course, and while Shelton and Thelma were struck by how much tougher Choctaw's calculus course was, they were not lost.

Shelton was struck by how much the sky, Navajos say life thrives where the sky meets the earth, and Shelton has grown accustomed to always being able to find that spot.

Leandra felt she had lost her sense of direction at Choctaw. She is used to waking up as the sun rises, through her front door, a traditional home alignment in Navajo culture. At Choctaw, trees and hills blocked the early sun.

But if they could go back to ninth grade and were given the opportunity to choose between Window Rock and Choctaw, every one of the nine Navajos said they would have picked Choctaw. "The reasons are obvious," said Thelma Woodie.

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ERICSSON

New ATM broadband system presented in USA

Ericsson chose the Supercomm '94 exhibition for the US introduction of its new switching system to support broadband and multimedia telecommunications services.

The new system is based on asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) technology, and can be used for transport, switching and management applications in multi-service networks.

Cutting service 'time-to-market'

Rather than adapt an existing system, Ericsson chose to develop a completely new switching platform to meet long-term broadband service needs.

A patented ATM Pipe Switch architecture allows the system to be configured for a variety of different applications.

The emphasis is on rapid deployment

and customisation of services throughout the network, so new and enhanced services can be brought to market quickly, and easily customised in line with changing market needs.

In Europe, Ericsson has announced that the new system is being used in ATM field trials with Deutsche Bundespost in Germany, SIP in Italy, Tella in Sweden and Telefonica in Spain.

Layer upon layer of radio cells for total service flexibility

Technology briefing: Personal communications services

Now that the concept of mobile telephony is well established, the next big challenge is how to support subscriber mobility on a much wider scale.

Industry experts talk about "personal telephony," or "personal communications services". What this means is a truly mass market service in which everyone can afford a pocket phone, to make and receive calls at home, work, or anywhere else — indoors or outdoors.

Such services will call for new developments in technologies, including switching intelligence, network and service management, and microelectronics. However, the crucial factor is a radio network infrastructure able to handle extremely large numbers of subscribers, and allowing capacity and coverage to be tailored flexibly.

Ericsson believes that the solution for the next generation of services (up to about the year 2000) lies in a hierarchical cell structure. It is a development of the radio structures used in today's GSM and other digital mobile telephone networks. The company foresees a network radio infrastructure of layers of radio cells. There would be "pico cells" of 10-30 metres, "micro cells" of a couple of hundred metres, and "macro cells" of a few kilometres. In addition, there could be giant cells provided by satellite services.

A pico cell could serve an individual corridor in an office building; a micro cell a shopping centre. These are essentially for users moving slowly. A macro cell would serve a rural area, or be used as an umbrella cell for an urban area with high population density.

With a combination of the various cell types, the network can be tailored according to demographic factors and traffic needs.

With new digital radio transmission technologies allowing techniques such as frequency hopping and adaptive channel allocation, this layered cell structure will provide the required capacity and flexibility for personal telephony.

The first systems using this cell structure are expected to come on stream in 1995 in Europe and the USA.

Shrinking the radio base station

One step towards the new personal communication services is the launch of new-generation compact radio base stations from Ericsson.

The new RBS 2000 concept is Ericsson's second generation of radio base stations for GSM 900, DCS 1800 and DCS 1900 solutions. It is designed for indoor or outdoor use, and will be ideal for the pico cell sizes to be used in personal communication services. The new unit is easy to install, and can be operational within one hour of delivery.

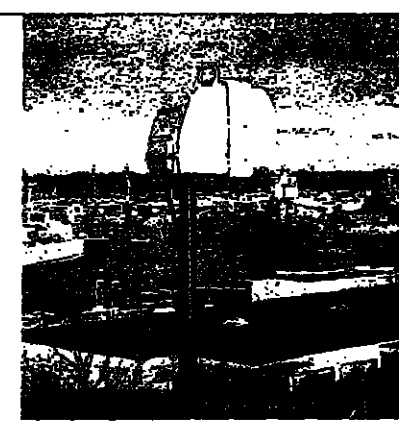
Rise in order bookings for ten consecutive quarters

Ericsson's net sales rose by 24 percent to SEK 15,983 million in the first quarter of 1994, compared to the corresponding period of last year.

Pre-tax income nearly doubled to SEK 813m, and order bookings were up by 23 percent to SEK 21,493m. This is mainly attributable to very strong expansion in the Radio Communications business area.

Commenting on the first quarter results, Ericsson CEO Lars Ramqvist said, "This is the tenth consecutive quarter in which order bookings have risen. The year has begun well, and I foresee a continued favourable development of operations for the remainder of 1994."

Europe accounts for half of Ericsson's sales. The largest single market is the US (12 percent), followed by Sweden and Italy. China now ranks fourth, accounting for eight percent of sales.



MINI-LINK Microwave Radios offer fast and flexible transmission solutions for cellular and other important networks. The latest version of the radio, now in operation in 74 countries worldwide, is MINI-LINK 15C. Small and lightweight, it facilitates site selection, installation and commissioning.

Collaboration for multimedia business connectivity

In a move to extend the scope of multimedia computing in corporate organisations, Ericsson has formed a strategic alliance with National Semiconductor.

The companies will work on business communications solutions based on IsoENET™, an emerging networking standard for multimedia applications such as PC videoconferencing.

IsoENET™ is an extension of Ethernet and uses existing Ethernet wiring. Where Ethernet supports data communications, IsoENET™ additionally supports real-time communications, such as interactive voice and video over both local and wide area networks.

Ericsson wins top BT award

The Ericsson AXE switching system has been chosen by BT as the overall winner in its 1993 Network Product Quality Awards.

The judges were impressed by the general product quality, by Ericsson's manufacturing quality control, and by the customer response and delivery record. Scores were especially high in field evaluation.

At the end of 1993 there were over 1300 AXE exchanges in operation in BT's UK network, serving some 4.3 million customer lines.

Radio access speeds network growth in Hungary

Ericsson has been awarded a contract to supply specialised radio equipment to connect subscribers in Budapest to the public telephone network.

Instead of being linked to the AXE exchanges in the city's network by conventional copper wires, new subscribers will be connected via a radio access network. In this 'radio in the local loop' approach, each subscriber will receive a small radio terminal into which a standard telephone is plugged. The radio access can be used for voice, fax and data communications.

Ericsson is to supply equipment for 8,500 radio-connected subscribers. Hungarian Telecom Company (HTC) expects the move will speed up the pace of network and traffic growth, and cut waiting lists for telephones.

The equipment to be supplied is Ericsson's RAS 1000 system, the latest version of the RLL system which has been working for two years.

Large network management order in Australia

Telecom Australia is to base its future network management on TMOS operation support technology and Ericsson Hewlett-Packard Telecommunications products.

TMOS management systems will operate from later this year, to eventually handle some 8 million digital lines.

TMOS builds on established open computing standards such as UNIX and OpenView, and is being widely adopted by telecom network operators. Nearly 100 TMOS-based management systems are in operation in 27 countries.

Small phones: big news, big award

The GH 337, Ericsson's new digital phone, was unveiled at this year's CeBIT fair in Hannover. It is the smallest on the market and contains a new interface that makes it easier to use.

Designed for use on the GSM digital network, it weighs a mere 193 gm, including a light standard battery, yet gives 18 hours stand-by time and 100 minutes talk time.

A new key set makes extensive use of arrow keys to guide the user to the required function on the display.

This phone has been fully type approved according to the European Union Mobile Telephony directive, mandatory from January 1995.

World round-up

Netherlands: AXE switching equipment and services worth SEK 800 million are to be supplied to PTT Telecom Netherlands, for use in the public telecommunications network.

Lebanon: Ericsson is to help rebuild and expand telecom services in Lebanon, including part of the capital Beirut. A turn-key contract worth USD 150 million from the Lebanese Ministry of Post and Telecommunications includes an access and transport network, buildings, support and training.

China: Ericsson has won the largest ever mobile telephone contract in China. Worth USD 200 million, it involves a major expansion of the mobile network in Guangdong province. It takes Ericsson's total sales of cellular systems in China to more than 1,300,000 subscribers.

Ecuador: With 25,000 lines, the new Ericsson AXE transit exchange in Quito is Ecuador's largest. Installation was completed by Ericsson in just 12 weeks from receipt of the letter of credit.

Moscow: The Ericsson EDACS trunked digital radio system has been selected for security communications in the Moscow area by the Chief Directorate of the Security Guards of the Russian Federation (KREMLIN). There are over 200 EDACS systems in service with police forces, public utilities and government departments in North America, Europe and Asia.

Malaysia: Ericsson transport network equipment worth up to SEK 400 million is to be deployed in the Malaysian public telephone network. The order from Telekom Malaysia covers transmission equipment and the new generation of Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) transport network products.

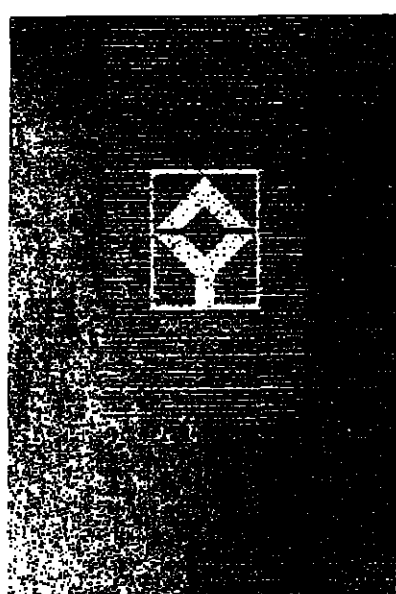
The Ericsson GH 197 mobile phone has been awarded the 1994 CAESAR award in the GSM category against all other mobile phones on the UK market.

The awards are given by Celine, a UK cellular mobile telephone network operator.

Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson, S-162 25, Stockholm, Sweden.

Ericsson's 70,000 employees are active in more than 100 countries. Their combined experience in switching, radio and networking makes Ericsson a world leader in telecommunications.

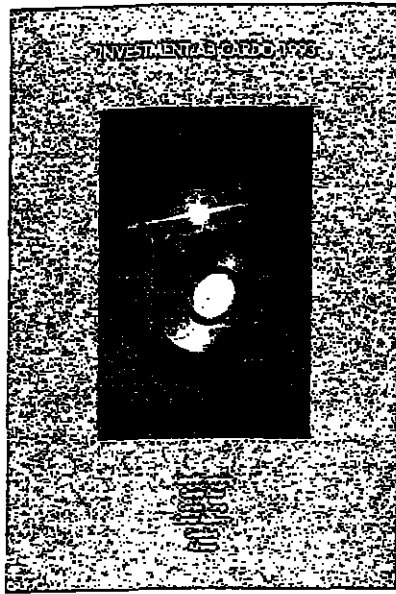
Scandinavian Annual Reports



AMER GROUP

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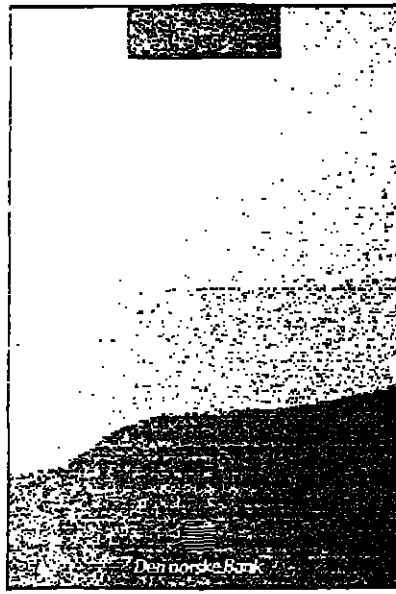
Amer Group specializes in international branded consumer goods. In 1993 approximately 70% of the Group's net sales of FIM 7.7 billion derived from international sales, with the largest markets of the United States and Finland generating 40% and 32% of Group net sales respectively. The largest division is the Sporting Goods Division. Wilson Sporting Goods Co. is a leading producer of golf, racquet, and team sport equipment worldwide. MacGregor Golf Company manufactures and markets golf equipment and clothing worldwide. Other activities are automobile trade, tobacco, industry, and publishing and printing. The Amer Group is listed on the Helsinki and London Stock Exchange. The Group also has an ADR facility in the United States.



CARDO

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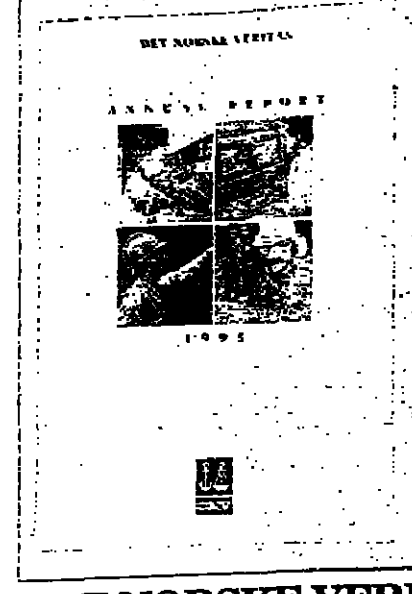
Cardo is an investment and industrial holding company that conducts internationally focused industrial operations with strong market positions in the fields of industrial doors, pumps, railway brake systems and medical technology. A large share portfolio enhances the Group's financial strength. Turnover has climbed from SEK 1.5 billion to 19.7 billion since the first year of operations in 1986. 80 percent of sales are made outside Sweden and of the 16,000 employees, 65 percent work abroad. Cardo's highest markets are the USA, France, Germany and Italy. Together, they account for 64 percent of sales. Cardo has a presence in 20 countries via more than 190 operating companies.



DEN NORSKE BANK

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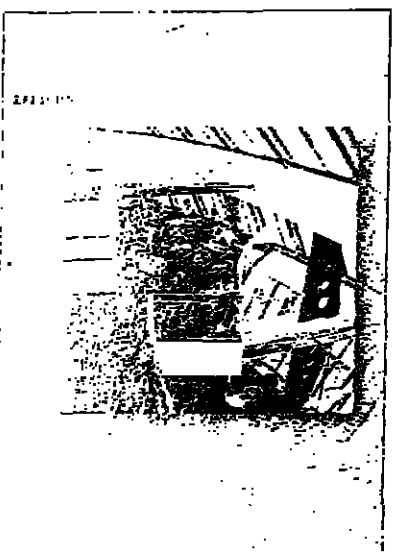
Den Norske Bank AS is Norway's largest commercial bank, with roots going back to the middle of the previous century. In 1993, the bank had total assets of around NOK 161 billion and presented accounts showing a solid profit. The bank has a broad range of financial products and services, a widespread domestic distribution system comprising 182 banking outlets and an extensive international network including four banking centres and 12 representative offices. Combined with the bank's strong position within the Norwegian business sector, this provides a unique opportunity to serve the banking needs of foreign as well as Norwegian interests.



DET NORSKE VERITAS

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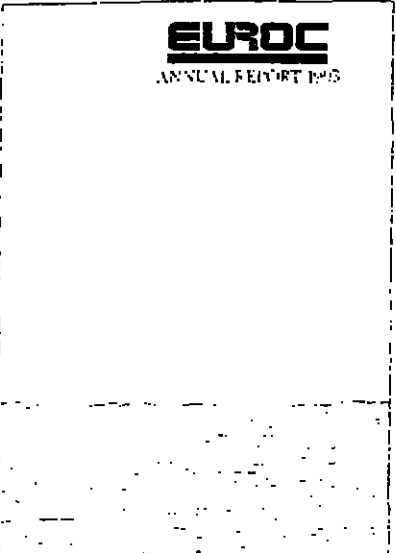
An independent foundation established in 1864 to safeguard life, property and the environment, Det Norske Veritas offers safety, quality and risk-management services to international shipping and industry. DNV Classification is one of the world's leading maritime classification societies. DNV Industry provides safety, quality and environmental services to the international offshore and process industries, with major markets in Europe, the United States and the Far East. DNV is also active in the aerospace and aviation industries. It has extensive engineering research facilities, with laboratories in Norway, the Netherlands, Singapore and the USA.



EFFJOHN GROUP

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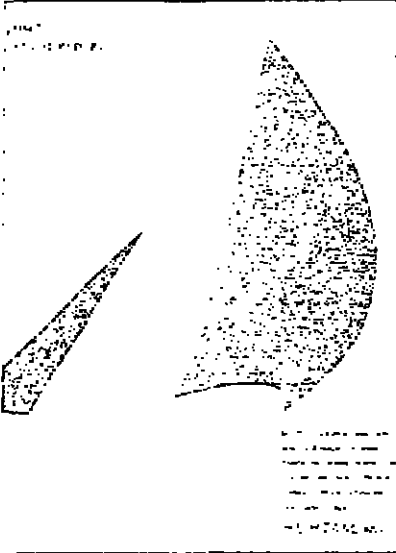
The Effjohn Group's core business is passenger ferry operations in the Baltic Sea, operating through the wholly owned subsidiary Silja Line, the leading passenger ferry company in the Baltic. The Group's other activities include the wholly owned London, Seattle, UK, traffic in the English Channel and the wholly owned Cruise Line - cruise operations in Miami. The fleet consists of about twenty cruise and passenger ferries - containing more than 2,000 berths and carrying approximately seven million passengers annually - Effjohn is one of the world's leading passenger shipping groups. Effjohn is listed on the Helsinki Stock Exchange. Effjohn had total revenues of FIM 4.7 billion in 1993, of which Silja Line accounted for two-thirds. The earnings trend, which was negative in 1992, reversed in 1993.



EUROC

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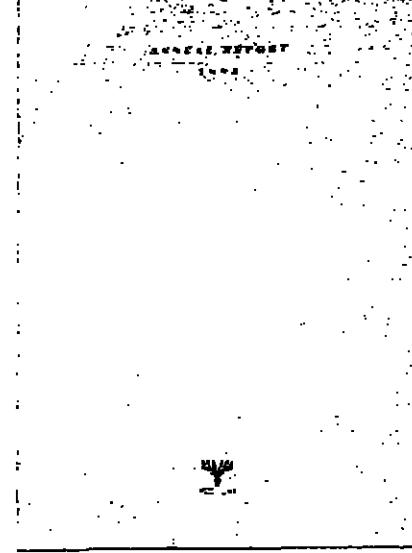
The Swedish-based Euroc Group manufactures mineral-based building materials and distributes construction materials in several countries. Earnings in 1993 increased 50 percent to SEK 24 million, despite a further severe downturn in Euroc's principal markets. An important step to structure the Euroc Group's multi-market strategy was taken during late autumn when Euroc acquired a part of the mineral-based building material operations belonging to Parisk and Metra in Finland. Euroc's position in the Baltic states were strengthened. Earnings in 1994 are expected to be at least as high as in 1993, despite further decline in the Swedish and Finnish markets. Cash flow is expected to remain substantially positive.



HUHTAMAKI

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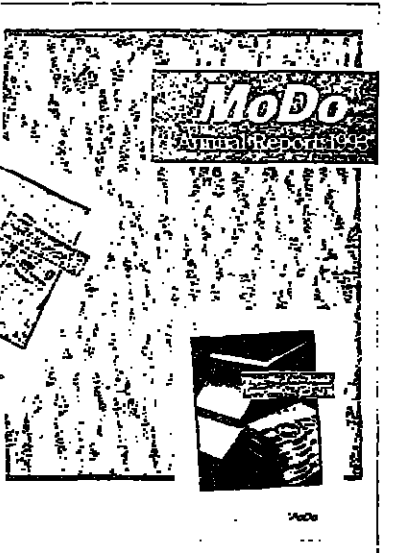
Huhtamaki is a Finnish-based multinational company with worldwide operations in consumer products, food packaging, Polaris, and pharmaceuticals. In 1993, the Group's sales were FIM 5,000 million, of which 40% came from outside Finland. The Group's main markets are the USA, Canada, and Europe. The Group's main products are food packaging, Polaris, and pharmaceuticals. The Group's main markets are the USA, Canada, and Europe. The Group's main products are food packaging, Polaris, and pharmaceuticals.



METSÄ-SERLA

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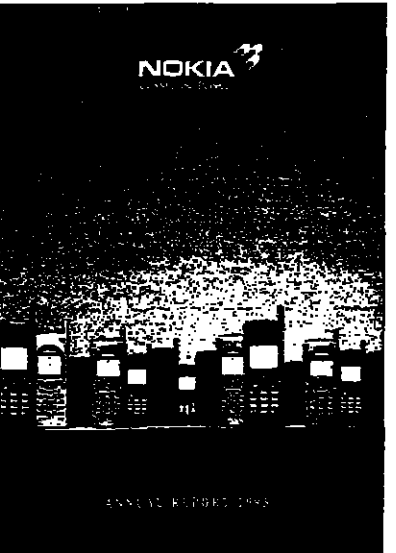
Metsä-Serla is one of Europe's leading forest products companies with consolidated net sales of FIM 8 billion. The company employs 8,500 people at some 40 mills in Finland and elsewhere in Europe. Metsä-Serla's Corporation's result after financial items moved well into profit of FIM 266 million, as the policy of focusing on the core business areas continued in 1993. The balance sheet was considerably strengthened during the financial year. The share issue and the conversion of warrants into share significantly increased the equity ratio.



MODO

9

Modo is an international forest products company whose activities comprise the production and sale of the following products: fine paper, wood-containing printing papers, paperboard, pulp, sawn timber, packaging paper, and paper and plastic sacks. The average number of employees in 1993 was 11,414. In 1993, 55 percent of the Group's total sales of 17,083 million kronor went to countries outside Sweden. The result after net financial items improved by just over one billion kronor to a loss of 440 million kronor. Given the current outlook, the profit for 1994 is expected to exceed one billion kronor.



NOKIA

10

Nokia is a Finland-based international telecommunications and electronics group. More than half of its US\$4.1 billion operations are in telecommunications. Nokia, a world leader in mobile telephony, delivers mobile phones in almost 100 countries. It is a pioneer in digital telecommunications and the world's second-largest supplier of digital GSM mobile phone networks. Nokia is a major European manufacturer of televisions and other consumer electronics as well as a producer of advanced cable technology. Nokia's operating profit in 1993 was US\$353 million.



NORSK HYDRO

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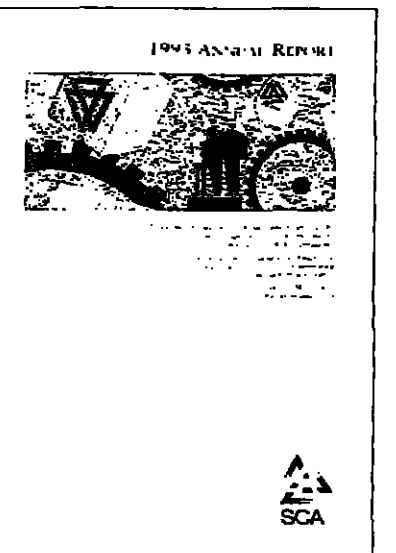
Norsk Hydro, founded in 1946, is an energy-based industrial group with main products mineral fertilizers, industrial chemicals, oil and gas, aluminum, magnesium and petrochemicals. With annual sales of NOK 62 billion and 32,000 employees worldwide, Hydro is one of the leading Scandinavian companies. The difficult market conditions occurred in 1993, but the operating margin was significantly strengthened to NOK 4 billion, mainly due to reduced costs and increased oil production. The company's shares are traded on the main stock exchanges in Europe and New York. An extensive Environmental Report constitutes this year an integrated part of the Annual Report.



REPOLA CORPORATION

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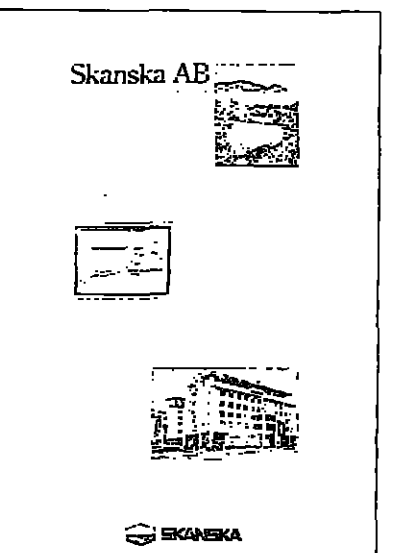
Repola Corporation is Finland's largest private-sector industrial group with consolidated net sales for 1993 over FIM 25 billion. Repola has 26,000 employees, 10,500 of them outside Finland. Repola Corporation is a diversified, international group. It comprises two industrial groups specializing in its own field: United Paper Mills in the forest industry and Rauma in the engineering industry. Repola also has a majority interest in the plastic packaging company W. Rosenlew Ltd. Repola has production plants in 20 countries and sales and marketing companies throughout the world. Around 40 percent of net sales is derived from production units outside Finland. Repola's shares are quoted on the Helsinki and London stock exchanges.



SCA

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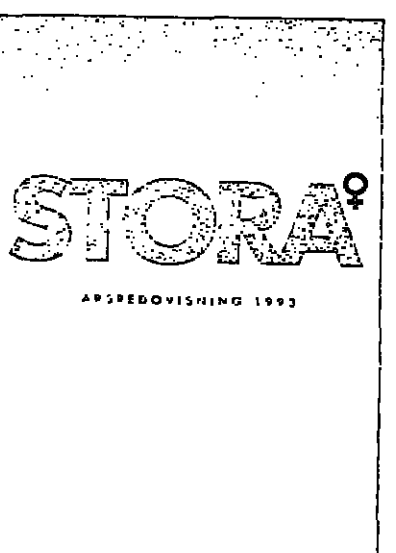
SCA is a strong, consumer-oriented company in the fields of hygiene products and packaging, which account for about 2/3 of consolidated sales. High value-added printing papers and seven timber are other significant areas. In its production, SCA uses as much recycled fiber as it does virgin fiber from the forest. SCA employs a work force of approximately 25,000 in some 20 countries, half of whom are employed within the EC. Markets outside Sweden account for about 85 percent of sales. Europe is the primary market. SCA in brief: Net sales SEK 33,420 M (32,137). Earnings after financial net SEK 1,210 M (461). Earnings per share SEK 6.82 (1.59). Equity/assets ratio 47% (41). Shareholders' equity incl. minority interest SEK 20,673 M (19,081).



SKANSKA AB

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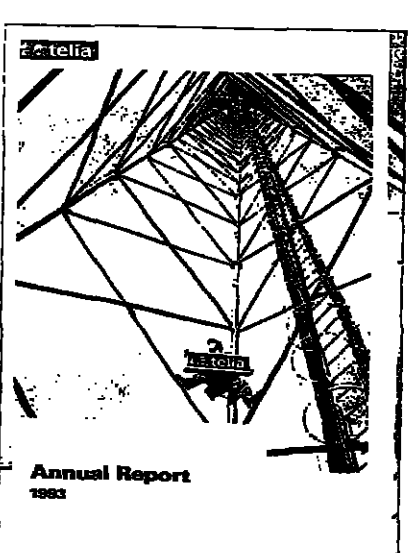
Despite weak international economic growth and continued difficult market conditions in Sweden during 1993, Skanska reported an improvement in operating earnings. Consolidated operating income rose by 3,701 million Swedish kronor to SEK 1,909 M. This included property-related write-downs of SEK 2,004 M but also gains of SEK 1,511 M from real estate investments. Skanska Group revenues totaled SEK 28,921 M, a decline of 9 percent from 1992. Intensified efforts to promote continued internationalization resulted in the opening of a number of new markets in 1993, while operations outside Sweden rose to 23 percent of Group revenues. Higher share prices on the Stockholm Stock Exchange increased the value of Skanska's stock portfolio to nearly SEK 14 billion at the end of 1993. The Group's financial position became substantially stronger during the year.



STORA

15

STORA is Europe's largest forest products company and one of the world's leading manufacturers of pulp, printing papers, packaging paper, board and fine papers. The Group has a total pulp and paper manufacturing capacity of 7.2 million metric tons. Sweden and Germany are the Group's domestic markets and combined account for slightly more than 40 percent of total sales. About 90 percent of STORA's total sales are accounted for by the European market. The Group's raw materials derive from Sweden's natural water and forest resources. In 1993, STORA had invoiced sales of SEK 50,435 million, up 6 percent from 1992. Income after net financial items improved to SEK 529 million. The Group had an average number of employees in 1993 of 33,628.



TELIA

16

The Telia Group offers public and private networks for telephony, data communications and mobile telephony. Together with PTT Netherlands and Swiss PTT, Telia is a co-owner of Unisource. In 1993, The Telia Group's revenues totaled US\$4.6 billion. Return on capital employed was 14.5%. Telia invested a total of US\$910 million.

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Malaysia to Buy 18 Russian MiGs

KUALA LUMPUR — Defense Minister Najib Razak said Wednesday that Malaysia would sign an agreement next week to buy 18 Russian-made MiG-29 jet fighters.

Mr. Najib declined to state the cost of the plane, spare parts, training and other facilities, but government officials have said it could exceed \$385 million, and part of the payment would be in palm oil and other commodities.

Mr. Najib said the signing ceremony would be held Tuesday in the presence of Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets of Russia and Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim of Malaysia.

With the purchase, Malaysia would become the first air force in Southeast Asia to fly the MiG-29, which saw active duty in Afghanistan in the 1980s.

Malaysia also agreed last December to buy eight American-made McDonnell Douglas F/A-18 Hornet jet fighters.

Late last month, it took delivery of four U.S.-made Beechcraft R200T maritime patrol aircraft.

Mr. Najib said the ministry would be calling for international tenders for the sale of the remaining 31 American-made McDonnell Douglas A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers decommissioned by the air force on Wednesday.

Malaysia bought the Skyhawks in 1980. Since then, nine have crashed and 35 have been mothballed in Tucson, Arizona. A U.S.-based company had submitted a proposal to buy the mothballed planes.

TAPIE: He Thrives in the Polls

Continued from Page 1

bureaucracy or political parties and is disturbed by anyone whose appeal is based on charisma and popularity.

Characteristically, he plays on his role as an outsider and has proven to be a skilled television performer, even seeming to enjoy being attacked by journalists.

"I have a far lower opinion of them than they have of me," he said recently.

Although Mr. Tapie has been frequently compared to the American politician-businessman Ross Perot, the long-haired, heavily built 51-year-old prefers the analogy with Silvio Berlusconi, the rightist television magnate and owner of the A.C. Milan soccer team who became Italy's prime minister.

Not that he shares Mr. Berlusconi's political views. Mr. Tapie says he plans to revive the fortunes of the French left, which was swept from power last year by a conservative coalition. But he has upset the Socialists by running on his own ticket, thus drawing away votes.

One conspiracy theory has President Francois Mitterrand trying to undermine his longtime Socialist rival, Michel Rocard, by encouraging Mr. Tapie's go-it-alone ticket. Mr. Mitterrand has denied this, but he is known to have a soft spot for Mr. Tapie, whom he once named urban affairs minister.

Mr. Tapie's principal strength, though, is that he is a vote-getter. Many working-class French voters identify with his anti-establishment message, and in Marseille, where

U.S. Maps Plan for UN Sanctions Against North Korea

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Senior U.S. officials have begun detailed planning to seek punitive economic sanctions against North Korea.

In a text Tuesday night, the International Atomic Energy Agency made a last-ditch appeal for the North Korea to halt its withdrawal of fuel rods from a nuclear reactor, or to follow acceptable procedures for storing the rods under international supervision.

But at the agency's headquarters in Vienna — as well as at the Defense Department, the State Department and the White House — there was uniform pessimism that North Korea would accept the appeal.

That consensus contrasts with a long-standing disagreement among U.S. officials over whether North Korea has simply been resisting inspection as a negotiating ploy in hope of gaining concessions from the United States.

In light of the new agreement within the administration, officials said, they expected the United States would have to submit a proposal for sanctions to the United Nations Security Council.

Washington has threatened such a response if North Korea ruined any chance to measure the radioactive content of the fuel rods, a move considered critical to determining how much plutonium the country may have accumulated for nuclear weapons. The Central Intelligence Agency has concluded that North

Korea may have a nuclear bomb now, and suspects it is trying to develop more.

The U.S. position has hardened in response to North Korea's acceleration in recent days of unsupervised withdrawal of the nuclear fuel rods.

A group of senior administration officials, including Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and Defense Secretary William J. Perry, met Tuesday to discuss North Korea's action and prepare for formal diplomatic consultations about sanctions, officials said.

"We're very concerned about the situation," said the White House spokeswoman, Dee Dee Myers. "Although U.S. officials said they did not see any signs of unusual North Korean military activity, President Kim Young Sam of South Korea responded to height-

ened tension over the inspection issue by placing the country's military forces on a higher level of alert.

Three-Way Talks Set

South Korea will send a special envoy to New York on Thursday for urgent talks with U.S. and Japanese officials amid reports that the three countries are considering sanctions against North Korea, according to news agencies.

South Korea's Yonhap news agency said the three nations would discuss sanctions against Pyongyang outside the U.N. framework in the event that China, as many expect, used its veto power in the U.N. Security Council in favor of North Korea.

The South Korean envoy, Kim Sam Heon, is to meet with Robert Gallucci, a U.S. assistant secretary

of state, on Friday in New York before holding bilateral talks with U.S. and Japanese officials, his office said.

The agenda for the consultations in New York will include "future measures and action at the U.N. Security Council," according to Chang Ke Ho, a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

China offered new indications Wednesday that it opposed sanctions when Tang Jiaxuan, deputy minister of foreign affairs, said on a visit to Japan that the International Atomic Energy Agency should hold talks with North Korea about its nuclear program and that all sides should act "in a calm and constructive way." China has consistently opposed the sanctions option.

North Korea said Wednesday that it was ready to counter any

Security Council pressure against it, including sanctions.

If the council threatens sanctions, the North Korean Foreign Ministry said, "We cannot but take decisive countermeasures."

The statement, carried by the Korean Central News Agency, said: "We will counter, without the slightest compromise, any intention to unjustifiably put pressure on us, ignoring our sovereignty, if but a little."

In the face of the North Korean stand, two members of Japan's Parliament said Wednesday they would visit Pyongyang this month to try to help end the worsening crisis.

Yoichi Tani, a veteran lawmaker from the conservative opposition Liberal Democratic Party, hoped to meet with Kim Jong Il, heir to the senior leader, Kim Il Sung, during

a visit scheduled for June 14 to 18.

An aide said that Mr. Tani would seek to persuade Mr. Kim and other North Korean officials to resume negotiations before the dispute triggered extreme measures, such as U.N. sanctions.

On another front, President Kim Young Sam of South Korea arrived in Moscow on Wednesday to sound off Russia on possible sanctions against the North.

Mr. Kim, the first South Korean leader to visit Moscow, was welcomed at the airport by the first deputy premier, Oleg N. Soskovets, the Itar-Tass news agency said.

During a four-day visit, Mr. Kim was scheduled to hold talks with President Boris N. Yeltsin, Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev, Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev and Economics Minister Alexander N. Shokhin. (APF Reuters, APF)

North Korea Test-Fires Anti-Ship Cruise Missile

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — In an effort to strengthen its military capability, North Korea on Tuesday tested a new cruise missile designed to sink ships, Pentagon officials said.

The test took place in the Sea of Japan and against the backdrop of rising tensions, as North Korea continued to remove fuel rods from its nuclear reactor at Yongbyon despite warnings by the United Nations.

"Since the test-firing was conducted in

the open sea with proper warnings, I see a clear political motive with these things going on in New York," said Makoto Momoi, former head of the Japanese Defense Ministry's Defense Research Institute. Reuters reported from Tokyo.

Mr. Momoi was referring to deliberations on the Korean nuclear issue by the United Nations Security Council.

American officials said the cruise missile was designed to hit ships at a range of more than 100 miles (160 kilometers) and was part

of North Korea's broad effort to upgrade its conventional forces.

North Korea, which has sold weapons to the Middle East, could also sell the missile to other Third World countries to raise hard currency.

"What is important about it is that the North Koreans are known exporters of everything they get their hands on," an administration official said.

"We hate to see the North Koreans become better at cruise missile testing and deployment because that will increase the

chance that this technology will be spread about the world."

Pentagon officials, however, cautioned that the ability of the weapon was limited. Intelligence reports indicated that the cruise missile missed its target, a barge. Even if the weapon were perfected, its utility would be limited unless the North Koreans were able to develop a means of tracking ships far off their coast.

A Pentagon official said the North Koreans are believed to have been working on the weapon for about 18 months.

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Norway N.Kr.	3,500	36	1,900	1,050
Portugal Esc.	47,000	39	26,000	14,000
Spain Ptas.	48,000	34	26,500	14,500
— hand deliv. Madrid	55,000	24	27,500	14,500
Sweden (airmail) S.Kr.	3,100	34	1,700	900
— hand delivery	3,500	26	1,900	1,000
Switzerland S.Fr.	610	44	335	185
Rest of Europe ex CEI	\$ 485	—	265	145
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Pyongyang Goes Too Far

Intolerable Defiance

Enough is enough. North Korea has responded to patient and hopeful U.S. diplomacy with recalcitrance and provocative nuclear maneuvering. The recalcitrance was tolerable when talks were inching toward progress. But now the North is rushing to unload spent fuel from its nuclear reactor while delaying talks. If that is a negotiating tactic, it is one that the North Koreans must abandon immediately as deal-breaking brinkmanship.

The United States has been right to hold out for a negotiated nuclear-free Korean Peninsula. But North Korea seems intent on demonstrating that patient diplomacy will elicit only duplicity and defiance. If it intends to send some other message, it must do so quickly or else it may leave the United States no recourse but to seek economic sanctions and prepare for any military reactions.

The United States, in an effort to woo North Korea away from building nuclear bombs, has been offering to resume high-level talks promptly. But last week the North spurned immediate talks and rushed instead to remove spent fuel rods from its nuclear reactor at Yongbyon at a rate far faster than anticipated.

That could very shortly make it impossible for inspectors to take or segregate the 300 samples they seek from the full complement of 8,000 fuel rods. Those samples would allow inspectors to determine how much spent fuel North Korea has diverted in the past and whether that was enough to build two nuclear bombs, as some intelligence suggests. Without samples to provide a clear accounting of the North's nuclear past, diplomacy to assure a nuclear-free Korea may falter and the world may turn in frustration to economic sanctions that Pyongyang itself warns could lead to war.

North Korea's rush to remove the spent fuel rods from the reactor raises two concerns. One is that by unloading the fuel rods without segregating some for future assay, it could be trying to keep inspectors from learning about its nuclear past. That past includes a 100-day period in 1989 when the reactor was shut down and some spent fuel was diverted—two bombs' worth by one worst-case estimate. The assays would help the inspectors determine how long and at what power the reactor was operating and thus how much spent fuel it

should have produced. The assays could also help determine whether any of the original fuel rods were replaced; the plutonium extracted from them could end up in bombs.

A second, even greater, concern is that the spent fuel now being removed will itself be diverted to bomb-making, giving North Korea enough material from this batch of fuel to make perhaps four or five bombs. At the moment, inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency see no sign of that. But as long as the spent fuel remains at Yongbyon, inspectors will need access to assure that no diversion occurs. So far the North has permitted that access.

North Korea has long sought a resumption of high-level bilateral talks in an effort to gain diplomatic recognition and increased trade and investment. But Washington has set two critical conditions for holding the talks. The North has thus far satisfied one condition by allowing inspectors and cameras to monitor the current removal of fuel rods to prevent diversion to weapons programs and allowing them to complete work interrupted in March—work that would verify that it has not diverted any spent fuel or reprocessed plutonium in the past year.

But North Korea is dangerously close to making it impossible to meet the second condition—that nothing be done to preclude analyses that could determine whether fuel was diverted earlier, particularly in the suspect 1989 period. Indeed, when Washington tried to schedule the high-level talks for this week, the North proposed a later date and accelerated removal of the fuel rods without setting any aside for later sampling.

Time is running out for the kind of diplomacy the United States has pursued. If the North stays on its present course, by week's end the world will face an unpalatable choice: Live with the possibility that North Korea may have diverted two bombs' worth of plutonium in the past, or move to sanctions. Pyongyang should recognize that the Clinton administration and its South Korean allies will be under enormous pressure to impose sanctions, even if that leads the North to bar inspectors and make more bombs.

This time, in playing brinkmanship North Korea has gone too far. If it wants to avoid deepening its isolation, it has a way out: Stop removing nuclear fuel and resume talks.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

China's Stand Is Vital

While the latest international appeal to North Korea was simply that—an appeal, with no hint of enforcement—it had one virtue. It was signed by China. If North Korea succeeds in arming itself with nuclear warheads for its missiles, the greatest risks will fall on its immediate neighbors. Yet the most powerful of them, Japan and especially China, have been reluctant to apply any real pressure to North Korea. China is doubly important because, as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, it can veto action by the most authoritative of the world's peacekeepers.

American policy toward North Korea is at the moment awkwardly off balance. There has been a change of course. Two weeks ago the Clinton administration was persuaded that the North Koreans were coming around and that the offer of high-level talks with the United States had a real chance of inducing them to allow international inspection of the spent fuel rods that they are removing from their reactor in Yongbyon. During the brief phase of optimism, the administration's reassuring tone seemed to undercut the warnings and admonitions from the International Atomic Energy Agency. Then North Korea

stonewalled the IAEA's renewed efforts at inspection, and over the weekend most of the inspection team was pulled out of the country.

Now pessimism has returned, and the Clinton administration is reported to be preparing economic sanctions. But any approach by the United States alone will take place under the shadow of President Bill Clinton's reversal last week of his threat of sanctions against China. Mr. Clinton was right to reverse himself there, but the Chinese experience demonstrated the futility of a threat of sanctions by one country alone—even one as influential as the United States. That will be particularly true in dealing with North Korea. It has little direct contact with the United States. But it is highly dependent on the flow of money from Japan, in the form of remittances from North Koreans working there, and on imports, especially oil, from China.

Nuclear weapons in the hands of the North Korean government would constitute a terrible danger, and the United States has an urgent obligation to do what it can to avert that prospect. But whether the United States alone imposes sanctions on North Korea will make little difference. The real test of American policy is whether it can persuade the other Pacific powers to join it in taking action.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Faith in Congress at Stake

Representative Dan Rostenkowski's supporters stress his remarkable legislative skills and his important role in the health care debate. The 17-count felony indictment filed Tuesday by U.S. Attorney Eric Holder offers a much less flattering portrait of the Illinois congressman, depicting him as an official who for more than 20 years abused his office for personal gain. The case may not be resolved for years. Mr. Rostenkowski denies wrongdoing and is entitled to the presumption of innocence at trial. "Truth," he insists, "is on my side."

Mr. Holder presents a broad case that, he says, embraces a long-term pattern of public corruption. House Republicans who were screaming last week about the possibility of a bargained plea must now concede that there is nothing in the indictment to support fears about political interference from the White House or undue deference to the president's friend and health-care champion.

The charges move beyond the House Post Office scandal that triggered the investigation, as well as the widely reported allegation that Mr. Rostenkowski pocketed at least \$50,000 in cash from the Post Office by disguising the transactions as stamp purchases. The indictment also asserts that he padded his congressional payroll with employees who performed personal services for him and took kickbacks from some workers. In all, Mr. Holder asserts, Mr. Rostenkowski embezzled more than \$500,000 from the public treasury.

In some measure, Congress's ethical climate will be on trial. "The cost of such misconduct," Mr. Holder asserted, "must also be measured in terms of the corrosive effect it has on our democratic system of government and on the trust our citizens have in their elected officials."

Mr. Rostenkowski has stepped down as chairman under a wide rule of the Democratic caucus that requires indicted members to relinquish their leadership posts. The issue is not guilt or innocence, but public faith in the integrity of Congress. That purpose will not be served, however, if he is allowed to run the committee behind the scenes. There has yet been no challenge to Representative Sam Gibbons, who inherits the chairmanship, but he will need a support system of politically shrewd health-care experts like Richard Gephardt, the majority leader.

Meanwhile, Republicans who find political satisfaction in the breadth of Mr. Holder's charges have some business of their own to attend to. Now that Mr. Rostenkowski has stepped aside, the Republican whip, Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, should ask Representative Joseph McDade of Pennsylvania to do likewise. Indicted two years ago on bribery and racketeering charges, Mr. McDade continues to serve as the ranking Republican on the House Appropriations Committee. That endorsement is worthy of Mr. Gingrich's ethical fervor.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

On Russia, at Least, Clinton's Grasp Has Been Firm

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — There are moments when President Bill Clinton's much criticized foreign policy reminds you of the old joke about Wagner's music not being as bad as it sounds. Such a moment came last week when the Russian defense minister finally said that Moscow would join the NATO Partnership for Peace plan.

Pavel Grachev's announcement in Brussels provided an important boost for Mr. Clinton and for FFP, as the NATO bureaucracy calls the administration's creative approach to establishing limited military cooperation between NATO and the former Warsaw Pact nations.

Russia's joining FFP does not guarantee a rosy future for anyone. The Second Russian Revolution will probably take another decade to complete. No reaching out by the West to Moscow could preclude a possible return to power of political forces that could again threaten Eastern Europe and U.S. goals abroad.

But Russia's moving inside the NATO consultative tent gives the partnership a chance to live up to what Mr. Clinton has said that it might do: lessen European security problems while helping the chance of democracy in Russia. Mr. Clinton's decision also provides armor for Mr. Clinton against what has been an unusually sharp Republican attack against this presidency's "wishful thinking" on Russia.

President Boris Yeltsin of Russia was in a sense answering the Republican attack by ordering Mr. Grachev to ignore his own visible misgivings and sign up Russia for FFP. Mr. Yeltsin wanted to show the world that he is still very much in charge.

On Russia, Mr. Clinton has displayed a consistency and a clarity of analysis that has not been obvious in other parts of his foreign policy. His view that the democrats still call the shots in Moscow and want to cooperate with the West seems closer to reality than the pessimistic predictions that have been coming from Senator Mitch McConnell of Kentucky and other Republican spokesmen in recent months.

Russian troop withdrawals from Eastern Germany have been continuing precisely on schedule, even dur-

ing last October's rebellion by hard-liners against Mr. Yeltsin in Moscow, German officials report. Gone from Lithuania and committed to an August pullout from Latvia, Russian troops are also likely to be soon out of the third Baltic nation, Estonia, where negotiations over Russian access to a long-range radar facility are reportedly making progress.

The U.S.-underwritten accord between Russia and Ukraine on nuclear weapons is being carried out ahead of schedule. At least 180 warheads (about 10 percent of the total on Ukrainian soil) have been shipped from Ukraine to Russia for dismantling. And Moscow will soon ask the United Nations to send peacekeepers to join what would be a predomi-

nantly Russian force to bolster a fragile cease-fire in Georgia.

The administration has some evidence, apparently contained in intelligence reports, that Mr. Grachev and his senior commanders are dead set against any Russian military intervention in the Balkans, despite the pressure of extreme nationalists such as Vladimir Zhirinovskiy. The military command also wants to focus on a conflict with Ukraine over Crimea and is trying to cool passions on that issue, Washington believes.

These are the fruits to some extent of Mr. Clinton's faith in Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Clinton's willingness to work with the Ukrainian government of Leonid Kravchuk. Mr. Clinton has given both leaders the benefit of the

doubt in tight situations, providing them with valuable room to maneuver that they have not abused.

Why does Mr. Clinton not get more credit for the success of his top foreign policy priority?

Part of the answer is this: The president's failure to hit a cruising speed on foreign policy. The public and the media lack a sense that the president is intellectually engaged with foreign policy. They lose sight of his long-term policies and focus instead on short-term challenges.

The administration contributes to this by lurching from impossibly grand designs to impossibly detailed micromanagement of the domestic political implications of foreign entanglements (see Bosnia, Haiti, China). This creates a clutter that distracts both president and public.

The youthful Clinton White House staff does not seem much interested in, or attuned to, the value of establishing a steady cruising speed on three or four major issues a president can be expected to command personally during his term.

The president goes to Europe twice this summer, visiting Warsaw and considering a stopover in the Baltics on one of his journeys. Those venues and a return to the United Nations General Assembly in September give Mr. Clinton a fresh chance to paint what he is doing right on foreign policy in bold strokes.

Perhaps there is an element of wishful thinking about. But on Russia, Mr. Clinton is wishing for the right things and seems closer to getting them than critics acknowledge.

The Washington Post

Weimar Russia: Resist Its Blackmail-by-Weakness

By Josef Joffe

MUNICH — Russia is the joker in the European deck, and wariness should be the watchword. The West ought not to bet on the predictability of a player which represents the residual risk in Europe's post-Cold War destiny.

The problem is domestic in part. It is true that Russia has forsaken communism, that it is scrapping nuclear weapons while struggling valiantly to try democracy and market economics. But in the process, the New Russia has come to resemble an older model: Weimar Germany.

Like Germany in the 1920s, Russia seems to be fighting a losing battle with the economy. While hyperinflation has slowed a bit, the economy as a whole is in a free fall. In the first quarter of this year, industrial output fell by 25 percent from the year-earlier period. As in Weimar Germany, democratic forces have been blindsided by attempted coups. They are being attacked by chauvinists of all stripes who hawk a heady message of imperial revival while depicting the motherland as the craven victim of Western humiliation.

Economic catastrophe and nationalist snake oil were precisely the two ingredients that helped to poison the Weimar experiment. So don't bet on Mr. Yeltsin, or on Russia turning into another Canada: huge, flat, placid and cuddly.

The other side of the problem is a Russian diplomacy that displays more continuity with the old ways than the West should be ready to stomach. Consider Defense Minister Pavel Grachev, who last week presented his wish list to NATO. The list boils down to two key items that could

have been formulated by Messrs. Khrushchev and Gromyko. One states (in so many words): Get rid of NATO. The other, also wrapped in circumlocution, demands a certified Russian veto power over Western strategy.

While in Bonn three weeks ago with Boris Yeltsin, General Grachev pointedly asked why West Europeans kept harping on the need for a continued U.S. military presence. What needs NATO? Far better, General Grachev claimed in Brussels, would be a "system of collective security and stability under the aegis of the CSCE," the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Meanwhile, the Western alliance should prepare for its eventual extinction by turning into a military handmaiden of the CSCE.

If that mini-United Nations—including Russia and cohorts like Belarus and Uzbekistan—should approve, NATO might do the dirty police work in local wars. In no case, contended General Grachev, should NATO act without binding consultation with Moscow.

One could almost hear the ghosts of Nikita Khrushchev and Leonid Brezhnev applauding. Mr. Khrushchev routinely claimed a veto over Western defense choices, be it on West Germany's rearmament in the 1950s or on neutron bombs and cruise missiles in the 1970s and 1980s. And he practically wrote the script on a collective security system in Europe that would

exclude the United States and dissolve NATO.

These parallels ought to concentrate the Western mind. In the past, it was Soviet strength that pressed on Europe; now it is Russian weakness. Obviously, the policies are similar. This goes to show that great powers do not necessarily change their tune abroad just because they are experimenting with a different political system at home.

What to do about "Weimar Russia"? The answer is obvious: Don't treat it like Weimar Germany. Keep all doors open, don't kick Russia while it is down, try to bring Lenin's heirs into the community of the responsible great powers. If it helps Mr. Yeltsin against his tormentors at home, give him an extra star on his shoulderboard; pay homage to his country's bruised ego and cooperate with him across the board.

But do not give away the game by yielding to blackmail-by-weakness. Treat Russia as a partner where possible, but as a risk factor when necessary. Above all, do not recklessly ditch NATO—either by accepting Russia as a de facto member (last year's Kremlin strategy) or by letting the Western alliance slide into a CSCE-type collective security body (the Grachev gamble).

And, think about this part of the Weimar analogy: D-Day might not have been necessary if the West had maintained a credible deterrent in the 1920s and 1930s.

The writer is foreign editor of the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

How the China Battle Was Lost And What the Casualties Will Be

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — The fight for a tougher human rights policy toward China was lost long before President Bill Clinton announced Senator George Mitchell's reversal last week of his threat to throw aside his own campaign commitments on the issue badly for the future of human rights as a core concept of American foreign policy. From now on, it seems, U.S. human rights policy will amount to talk, talk and more talk.

The battle to impose trade sanctions on China's dictators was lost, first, within and by the Clinton administration itself. Because of a lack of internal discipline, the administration could not even manage a coherent effort to bluff the Chinese leadership into making at least some serious human rights concessions. A bluff has to carry a credible threat of action, and that was lacking here.

Even administration officials concede that while some in the State Department were trying to tell China's leaders that the United States was prepared to be tough, the Treasury, Commerce and Agriculture departments of the same administration were sending the Chinese clear signals that said: Never mind. Ignore the State Department's claptrap. There is no way we will impose serious sanctions. Trade is too important to us.

The Chinese sat tight, insulted Secretary of State Warren Christopher's visit to Beijing and waited for the inevitable cave-in and the renewal of most-favored-nation trade status. That cave-in was made all the more inevitable by the behavior of the American business community. Business leaders are, of course, free to lobby for whatever policy they want. In the United States, you don't face torture or prison for opposing government policy.

But if we are counting on American business to be the conveyor belt of human rights to China, we may have a long wait. Every signal the business community sent to the Clinton government was that money and trade mattered a lot more than the rights of political dissidents rotting in jail.

The business community was shameful in

the way they conducted themselves," said Representative Nancy Pelosi of California, a leading congressional advocate of human rights in China. "They told the Chinese government, you hang tough, they won't revoke MFN. They associated themselves with the regime, and that was shameful."

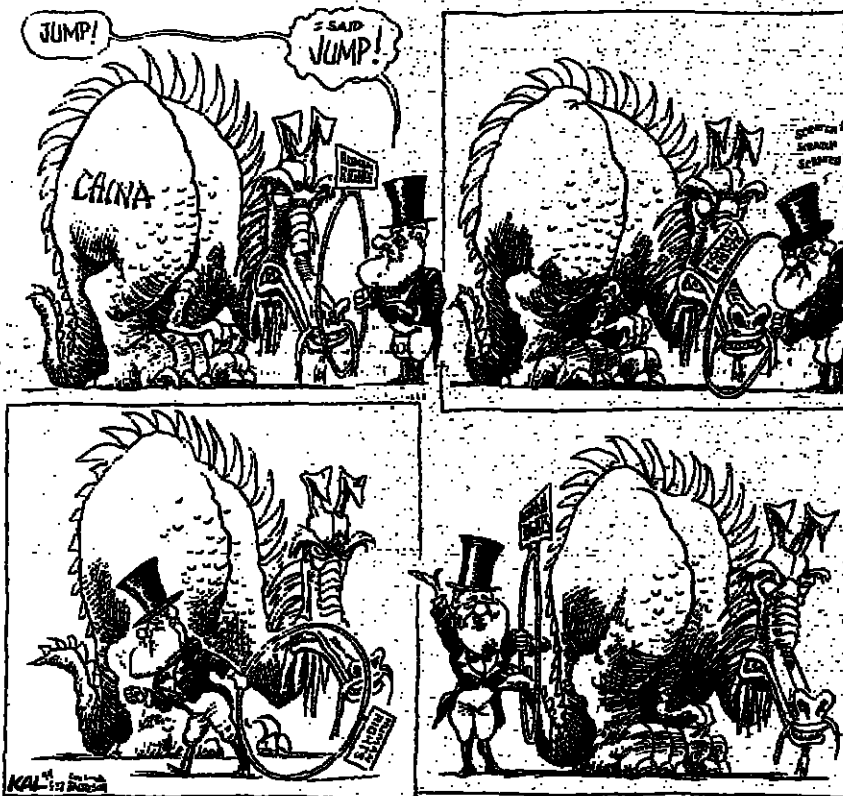
It can be argued, as Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen did, that unilateral trade sanctions were the least practical way to advance the cause of human rights. Unilateral sanctions, he said, were more likely to hurt Americans than Chinese, since other countries would pick up the tab. But if there were a practical time for sanctions, it is now, when the U.S.-Chinese trade balance is heavily in China's favor.

Some serious human rights advocates also opposed sanctions on the ground that increased trade and prosperity would inevitably make China a freer society. "Improvement within China during the last 10 or 12 years supports this judgment," said James Finn of Freedom House, writing in *Commonweal* magazine. "Not only does such trade help produce a middle class, with increasingly sophisticated political and social views, but it introduces new information and values into an insular society."

Maybe so, but the relationship between markets and freedom is far from automatic. China's markets, after all, are not really "free," given the large role played by the political and military leadership in determining who will get rich. And as George Black of the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights argued in the *Los Angeles Times*, China may be developing a system of "market Stalinism." The government will let markets develop as long as there is no challenge to its political authority.

In any case, Mr. Clinton had a problem in renewing MFN that George Bush did not. Mr. Bush believed sanctions were a mistake. Mr. Clinton accused Mr. Bush of having "coddled the regime, pleading for progress but failing to impose penalties for intrusions."

The people of China, Mr. Clinton said in 1992, "are still denied their basic rights and liberties. They are denied the right to choose their own leaders; they are still imprisoned for simply



calling for democracy; they continue to suffer torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment." And on and on.

All these conditions still apply. Yet Mr. Clinton, after all the threats and promises, was forced to back down. In doing so, he sent a message about all future American statements and undertakings about human rights: We may not really mean them.

Forced to confront a contradiction between his stated commitment to human rights and his promise to put economics at the center of American foreign policy, Mr. Clinton chose economics. It is not an irrational choice. But its implications will not be lost on China's dictators, or on dictators elsewhere.

What is most troubling is not Mr. Clinton's flip-flop but the fact that it appeared so inevitable. Human rights served America's interests in

the Cold War as a rallying cry against Soviet power. But now that the Cold War is over, a lot of policymakers are starting to see concerns over human rights as a barrier to a national, self-interested American foreign policy. In the case of China, after all, there were not only concerns over trade but also over cooperation against North Korea.

If human rights are destined to give way to cold-eyed realism whenever the going gets even remotely tough, then America should be honest about it. Let's stop rationalizing by pretending that what we really cared about in this MFN business was "opening up" China to democracy. If the United States is unprepared to come to the defense of the lives and liberties of others when doing so might inconvenience Americans' pursuit of happiness, they should admit it.

The Washington Post

Cut This Superhighway Hype and Tend to America's Streets

By Gary Chapman

AUSTIN, Texas — The Clinton administration is planning to spend up to \$1 billion to help American firms compete with the Japanese in producing flat-panel displays.

These are flat-panel displays, used primarily in laptop computers, that may be integral to consumer products that will tap into the much-hyped information superhighway.

The administration has portrayed the plan as an economic boost for a

percent of the American work force, down from 20 percent two decades ago. Nothing the administration does will seriously alter this shift.

Manufacturing is headed in the same direction as agriculture, which was once America's largest employer but now feeds the entire country and much of the world though it employs only 2 percent to 3 percent of the work force.

We Americans are building an economy that has fewer and fewer good jobs, even for talented people with advanced training. A young Ph.D. in physics can expect to compete with a thousand other applicants for an assistant professorship with very little job security.

At the same time, we encourage young people to study science, based on the irrational belief that the nation needs more young scientists and engineers. It is increasingly and unfortunately clear that the economy will not be able to support them.

This is not to say that there is no meaningful work left in U.S. society. The problem is that few people are willing to pay for what really needs doing: a better educational system; crime-free neighborhoods; a healthy environment, and better roads, public buildings and parks.

Governments are supposed to provide these things. But because the Clinton administration is in thrall to high tech, Americans are getting flat-panel displays instead.

Of course, a robust federal science

and technology policy is needed. But the administration should figure out what a good science and technology policy, one that is tied to public needs, looks like.

What public need does a \$1 billion investment in flat-panel displays answer? What societal problems will the information superhighway solve? Until the administration thinks

long and hard about these sorts of questions, its priorities are more likely to worsen Americans' problems than to solve them.

The writer is coordinator of the 21st Century Project, a public-interest program on science and technology policy. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Royal Troubles

BERLIN — The Empress Frederick has in vain sought to bring about a reconciliation between the Emperor and his brother-in-law, the Crown Prince of Greece. The former cannot forget his sister's objection of her religion after her marriage. He still regards it as an unpardonable personal affront. The projected visit of the Grecian Royal couple to Potsdam will therefore not take place. The Empress Victoria Augusta also does her best to calm the anger of her Royal husband, but up to the present with little success, as William II. has forbidden his sister's name to be mentioned in his presence.

1919: The New Republic

RAYNANCE — The Rhineland Republic was proclaimed to-day (June 1) in the various Rhinish states. The population appears pleased with the change, which is expected to have a favorable influence on the relations

of the Rhine provinces with the Entente nations and the other parts of Germany. The Government, of which Dr. Dorden is president, has chosen Wiesbaden as its provisional capital and has transmitted a message to the various Governments announcing its formation.

1944: Germans Trapped

BEHIND GERMAN LINES SOUTH OF ROME — [From our New York edition:] A bunch of American fighting men staged one of the most spectacular infantry coups of the war last night and early this morning by establishing themselves on a high, narrow ridge overlooking Volturno. They moved in ghostlike stealth by the hundreds through bright moonlight and infiltrated German lines and reserve positions. Between these Alban hills and Volturno an unknown number of Germans are caught in a slowly closing trap, completely surprised because the Americans came all the way without firing a shot.

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OPINION

Major von Luck's Longest Day

By Rick Atkinson

HAMBURG — The weather was wretched. Fifty years later, as an old man sitting in the snug warmth of his Hamburg living room, he would remember just how nasty it had been on that Monday night so long ago: high winds and low clouds and a briny rain sweeping off the Channel.

It was the evening of June 5, 1944, and Major Hans von Luck was a 32-year-old regimental commander in the 21st Panzer Division, waiting in Normandy for the Allied invasion he knew could come at any moment. Having set up his headquarters about 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the coast in a farmhouse in Bellemeuse, east of Caen, he positioned the 1,400 men of his 12th Panzer Grenadier Regiment in the area — across a 6-kilometer front. The unit formed part of the strategic reserve of Army Group B, commanded by Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

His instructions were quite clear: Major von Luck and his reconnaissance troops were to become intimately familiar with every road, village and orchard in their sector. Although German intelligence believed the invasion would more likely focus farther up the coast in the

1944 NORMANDY 1994

of enemy paratroopers and gliders filtered in, he decided to disobey. After putting the entire regiment on alert, he ordered the 2d Battalion to reinforce Lieutenant Brandenburg's isolated command.

As the night wore on, confusion and indecision held sway. Additional reports flooded in of British airborne forces and, farther west, American paratroopers. Were they part of a diversion, luring defenders away from the main invasion in Pas de Calais? No one seemed certain.

Major von Luck's men brought several captured soldiers, including a British doctor, to his farmhouse. It was learned from them that the 6th Airborne Division had landed along the Orne River and would be reinforced by an Allied armoured crossing the Channel in the morning.

In the gray dawn, from a hill above the coast, he saw that the claim was true. Visibility was poor, but he could make out the phoshy shapes of observation balloons over the water and enough ships to suggest a fleet lurking off the coast. He ordered his command post to decamp to a small chateau closer to the coast where he waited for authority to counterattack.

He did not know it at the time, but the armored counterattack that might have repulsed the Allied landing had been delayed because no one was willing to awaken Hitler to secure his permission. The Führer had retained control of several key armored units in Normandy, including the powerful 12th SS and Panzer Lehr divisions. When the request to move them forward arrived at Hitler's Bavarian retreat, his senior commanders considered the matter too insignificant to disturb his sleep.

That reluctance, combined with befuddlement at various German headquarters in France and Germany, immobilized the tanks at a critical moment. For Major von Luck, watching British forces move to within 6 kilometers of Caen, the high command's reluctance to unleash an armored counterpunch left him clenching his fists in angry frustration as hours ticked past.

When the counterattack orders finally came at midday on June 6, they were muddled and much too late. For decades Normandy veterans would debate the consequences of the German delay.

Major von Luck, like many of his erstwhile adversaries, nurtured the conviction that had the 21st Panzer force fully counterattacked in the predawn hours of June 6 before the Allies consolidated their foothold, the scattered British forces would have been badly mauled and would have faced a much-tougher fight in clinging to their bridgehead.

As it was, Major von Luck finally was cleared to press forward with his reconnaissance battalion and a panzer company late on the after-

noon of June 6. Their mission was to reach two key bridges over the Orne River, which had been seized by British paratroopers.

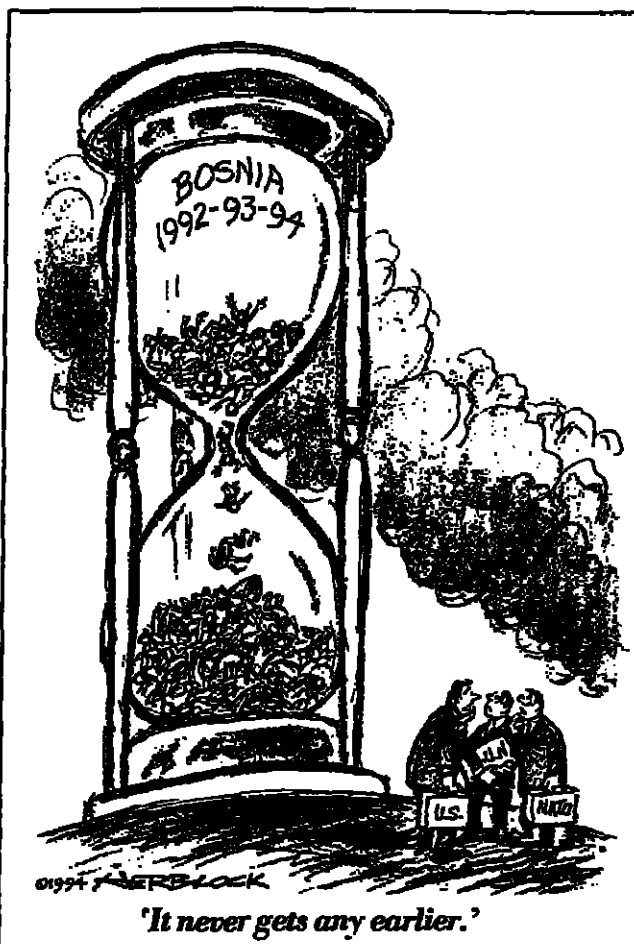
Almost immediately, however, the attack was hammered by naval gunfire, artillery and scores of British Spitfires, which crisscrossed the sky unchallenged by the Luftwaffe.

Between shell bursts, Major von Luck zigzagged ahead, seeking cover behind fallen trees or in rugged crevices. The battalion had stopped dead. Everywhere he looked men were scrambling for shelter from the relentless shelling. Efforts to raise his subordinates on the radio were futile. Wounded men hobbled toward the rear or lay writhing in pain.

Darting forward in a crouch, he found his battalion commander. "Break off the attack at once," he ordered, "and take up defensive positions on the southern edge of Escoville." The men were to dig in as quickly as possible. Efforts to reach the Orne bridges would be abandoned; now the regiment would simply try to avoid being annihilated while preventing British infantrymen from seizing more ground.

Sprinting back to his command post, he radioed 21st Division headquarters and reported that his attack had faltered. Part of the division's armored force, he learned, had penetrated close to the coast between British and Canadian troops before being forced back. In the 12 hours since coming ashore, the enemy had grown too strong.

Dusk soon rolled over the battlefield, periodically brightened with shell flashes and parachute flares. Allied ships seemed to be methodically training their big guns across the landscape, grid square by grid square. The Normandy countryside, so bucolic only a day before, now was strewn with



splintered trees, dead cows, shattered men. Major von Luck had his men dig deep foxholes next to their vehicles, where they burrowed for the night.

By midnight on June 6, 24 hours after the first paratrooper landings, 155,000 Allied troops were ashore. Within three days, 20 percent of Major von Luck's regiment would be killed, wounded or cap-

No Signs of Fading Away

HAMBURG — Hans von Luck's war ended on April 27, 1945, 11 days before Germany's surrender. "Forget all about the Thousand-Year Reich," he had told his regiment early that year, after being promoted to colonel. "Forget all about the Nazis. From now on, all we are fighting for is survival, for our families and our homes."

Released shortly before Christmas in 1949, the warrior returned home to begin his second life. After a stint as a night receptionist in a Hamburg hotel, Mr. von Luck was offered a position as a coffee trader for an export-import firm. He lived in Africa for nearly four years, first in Angola, then in Zaire. He married, fathered two sons, divorced, married again and fathered a third son.

In 1989, at age 78, Mr. von Luck retired. Today, he has the proud carriage of an aging bird of prey. Nearing his 83d birthday, he is good-humored, gracious, mentally acute and slightly deaf. He has had half a century to parse the war, to remember what he needed to remember, to forget what he needed to forget.

A raconteur of the first order, he is much in demand by a new generation of soldiers eager to experience vicariously what he endured. He lectures regularly to various military staff colleges and veterans groups, the Swedes, the British, the Germans, the Americans. Hans von Luck is one old soldier who shows no signs of fading away.

— By Rick Atkinson, *The Washington Post*.

Major von Luck and his reconnaissance troops were ordered to become intimately familiar with every road, village and orchard in their sector.

Pas de Calais, Normandy was also a strong possibility. Field Marshal Rommel had warned his division commanders on May 30, "You shouldn't count on the enemy coming in fine weather and by day."

Major von Luck had spent June 5 circulating among the officers and sergeants of his two battalions. Having taken command of the regiment just a few weeks earlier, he was still gauging the strengths and weaknesses of his men. All in all, he thought, they were splendid troops — battle-hardened, disciplined, ready for a fight to the death.

But as he surveyed the positions of his armored vehicles and listened to reports by his subordinate commanders, he kept harking back to another warning his commander had issued during a recent visit to the regiment. "If we can't throw the enemy into the sea within 24 hours," the field marshal had told them gravely, "then that will be the beginning of the end."

The end began with the sound of airplanes. At midnight on June 5, from the damp shelter of his farmhouse, Major von Luck heard the overhead drone of Allied bombers. At first he assumed the aircraft were headed for yet another punning of a German city, but soon the muffled concussion of detonating bombs carried through the night from Caen, not far away, and the coastal fortifications of the Atlantic Wall. Outside he saw the distant glow of parachute flares sitting to earth through the black rain.

A few minutes later the field telephone rang. The commander of 2d Battalion's 5th Company — a young lieutenant named Brandenburg — was on the line from Troarn, about 12 kilometers to the north, where he was conducting

Just Suppose That the Landings Had Failed . . .

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — History, as we know, rarely discloses its alternatives. But on great occasions it can be useful to think about what-ifs and might-have-beens — for instance, the alternatives to success in "Overlord," the Allied invasion of Nazi-occupied Europe 50 years ago. My own D-Day thoughts took that turn only after an agitated friend called to ask if I didn't agree that the observance is out of hand, wildly overdone, distorting the history of the war. "What must the soldiers who liberated Rome be thinking?" he asked.

Upon reflection, I wish I'd had the wit to say that the observance is not at all overdone. Here is why: Amphibious landings on a hostile and heavily defended shore are the chance of military operations and rarely succeed at all. That is why, apart from his failure to gain air superiority in the Battle of Britain, Hitler scrapped "Sea Lion," the post-Dunkirk plan to invade Britain. It is why the Spanish Armada sent to depose the Protestant heretic Queen Elizabeth I failed — scattered by what English history books call "the Protestant wind." It is why Winston Churchill and oth-

ers, with their vivid memories of Gallipoli in World War I, fretted about Overlord right up to D-Day — and beyond.

Any assessment of the magnitude of the event we are commemorating must begin with the audacity of the frontal assault on Hitler's Atlantic Wall. That it worked at all was a testimony to luck, planning, tenacity, valor, and perhaps to the favor of heavenly powers.

The weather, for instance, it was rough on June 6, but far less so than it was two weeks later — the next time the tides and moon would have been right — when the heaviest winds in 40 years churned the Channel. And if the Germans had had their forces concentrated? A rise persuaded them that the invasion would come across the Pas de Calais rather than in Normandy. This deception panned one of the best German divisions north of the Seine. It was lucky, too, that the formidable Erwin Rommel had been denied the additional Panzer divisions he sought, and the discretion to position

them, as he wished, in Normandy. And if Overlord had failed? Europe would have groined for a time longer under Nazi rule, no one can say how long. The forces in Germany who rose against Hitler a month and a half later might have overthrown him in time. Or Germany might have depleted its strength in another assault on Russia. Or Stalin might have made another separate peace with Hitler at the expense of Eastern Europe, as in 1938. Many scenarios are imaginable, most of them bleak indeed.

Alastair Horne, the historian of the French Army, in his engaging book, "Molotov," offers this detailed and certainly bleak speculation: "Hitler would have been developing his deadly jet aircraft. . . . With certainty, Britain would have been hammered mercilessly by Hitler's V-weapons. . . . In the U.S. . . . could the restless Americans have resisted the pressures of Admiral King and the 'Pacific Lobby' to transfer their main effort to defeating the hated Japanese enemy? . . . Since the glasnost opening of the Soviet archives in 1990, we are

now aware . . . of at least two [previously unknown] overtures for a separate peace from Stalin, giant with feet of clay, to Hitler in the terrible autumn of 1941.

"At best [defeat in Normandy] would have meant another bloody year of war, minus for Britain, the extinction of the last surviving remnants of European Jewry, culminating almost certainly with the employment of the first atomic bombs in the summer of 1945 on Germany, not Japan. Sweeping through a 'nuked' Germany, the victorious Red Army would have stopped nowhere short of the Rhine. Lost to communism, Europe, and the world, would have been a very different place today. This was what was involved on 6 June 1944."

Who, pondering the alternatives that Mr. Horne imagines, can doubt that the 50th anniversary observances of D-Day and Overlord merit all the attention we have lavished on them? It was the hinge of fate, to use a vivid term Winston Churchill applied in another connection, and Western civilization is indebted to those whose valor and wit made it work.

Washington Post Writers Group.

He Had His Medals and a Lot More

By Thomas M. Waitt

PARIS — When the war ended in the Pacific, I went home with what was left of my mortar platoon. Possessing few talents, except for having risen to the lofty rank of second lieutenant at 19, I decided to stay in the army.

After parachute and glider school at Fort Benning, Georgia, I was sent to Germany as an instructor in demolition and chemical weapons at Wiesbaden. The first week I was introduced to my first assistant, Technical Sergeant John J. Taylor (not his real name). John Taylor was tall, well built and handsome, around 30. He was always perfectly turned out with gleaming shoes and wearing a Combat Infantryman's Badge, Silver Star, Purple Heart and lesser decorations.

John had elected to stay on in Germany long after his division had gone back Stateside, despite the fact that he had fought all the way from Normandy and had more than enough seniority to return to his beloved Brooklyn. I later found out why.

John Taylor became a trusted friend and as a super assistant. He kept me out of trouble on many occasions. He and his brother had been orphans and were raised by the sisters in one of the largest orphanages in New York City until he went out on his own at the age of 14.

He always seemed to have plenty of money, and he went on furlough whenever he could. Denmark was his favorite destination, and during our year together he made several trips there. In those days most of the new American cars to reach Europe were Buicks and they all seemed to go to Denmark. John Taylor had a brand new Buick Roadmaster and was always accompanied by one or more gorgeous frauleins, now that the nonfraternization rule was over.

One day after demolition class, he came into the office and in his very pronounced Brooklyn accent said, "Hey lieutenant, how'd you like a brand new Buick?"

I explained that I couldn't even afford a used Volkswagen on my now first lieutenant's pay.

"Aw hell, lieutenant. I meant I'll give you one!"

Oh, it was tempting. But reason, and the old officer-noncom relationship, prevailed and I thanked him and said no.

He was forever bringing my wife and me gifts and things for the baby and I finally had to tell him that it just didn't look good for either of us and it had to stop.

From time to time I wondered about his riches and even asked him about it one day. He mumbled something about a rich uncle in Brooklyn. Considering the or-

phanage stories, which I knew to be true from his army records, the rich uncle didn't jibe, but we were so busy trying not to blow up ourselves and our students that I soon forgot it.

Until one day, a month later, when my commanding officer called me into his office and told me that two agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation were over from the States and wanted to interview me. It was all very

MEANWHILE

hush-hush. The subject of the interview was my assistant, Sergeant Taylor.

It appeared that John's older brother in Brooklyn had opened accounts at several banks in John's name and all the money had come from Germany. The agents told me that John Taylor's assets in New York were now well over a million and growing. What a mess! John was a good friend and I couldn't say a word to him or warn him that he was under close scrutiny.

As it turned out he discovered for himself that he was being watched and asked if he could talk to me at my quarters. He came over that night and, over a beer, told me the whole story.

John had been in the reconnaissance company of an infantry division and after his platoon leader was killed he took over. Recon units are always the first to contact the enemy in an offensive action, and as John's division fought its way into Germany he found himself point man for the entire division driving toward Pforzheim. I think it was

eyes that hadn't been there before and I knew he meant it.

"What did you do with all that money?" I asked.

"Buried it in footlockers in a potato field that I now own," he explained.

His problem now was how to get what was left of the money home. All this explained the nine Buicks he had bought with Swiss francs and later sold for dollars. All the dollars in cash he had long sent home, mostly wrapped in German souvenir clothes — lecherous and anything else he could find. By now, he told me, he had managed to squirrel away more than \$5 million. Quite a sum in 1947.

I didn't know what to say. He had asked my advice and I told him the only thing I could. He simply must turn himself in.

It was a Friday night when he told me and I knew I had to tell the agents on Monday.

I agonized over doing what I knew I had to do for two days but it was all unnecessary.

The next morning he was arrested and before they took him away he asked to say goodbye to me. We shook hands and I know I must have looked shook-up and desolate. As he went out the door, handcuffed, he turned and winked.

"Hell, Lieutenant, stop worrying. I can afford to wait."

I never saw him again.

In 1964 I was sitting in an American Airlines 707 on my way to the West Coast to catch a troop transport to Vietnam.

The hostess handed me a copy of *The New York Times* and buried in the middle of the local news was a short item that caught my eye: "Taylor Gives Orphanage \$1 Million."

The one paragraph article went on to say that "Mr. John J. Taylor, president and owner of Taylor Van Lines and Taylor & Son Fruits and Vegetables, has donated a million dollars to the St. XXXX Orphanage in Brooklyn. Mr. Taylor, long a suspected figure in New York's mafia, was before the grand jury on racketeering charges last year. The jury returned a no-action verdict."

Colonel Waitt, U.S. Army (retired), is a free-lance writer living in Paris. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 15-16, 1994

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Dato' Dr. Noordin Siddique, DEPUTY FOR GENERAL SECRETARY, OPEC

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Paul D. Morley, DEPUTY FOR GENERAL SECRETARY, OPEC

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REGISTRATION INFORMATION

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Good Starting Point

Regarding "When Victims Boast of Their Victimhood, the Better to Victimise" (Opinion, May 5) by Flora Lewis:

Ms. Lewis rightly points to the damage to relations between blacks and Jews, which is a serious loss for the community of American society.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews, a constituent of the International Council of which I have the honor of being chairman, recently released the results of a nationwide survey of the attitudes of whites, African-Americans, Latinos and Asian-Americans toward each other. In those results, there seems to be a big contradiction. Each group has racist attitudes and feelings about everyone else, yet they agree that they would like to improve race relations.

Earlier this year, the National Conference of Christians and Jews named a black leader, Sanford Cloud Jr., as president and chief executive officer. He said, "Although the founders of the National Conference would have been proud of today's organization, they also would have been saddened to find a society that is still marred by bigotry and intergroup hostility."

"Part of our current mission is getting people of all races, creeds, and income levels to understand that despising those who are different is not only wrong; it is a waste of energy that could otherwise be devoted to solving the daunting, common problems that afflict our communities."

His words should be heeded and acted upon.

SIGMUND STERNBERG, London.

In an age where the inhumanity of the Bosnians, Rwandans and Somalis dominates the daily headlines, what a joy it was to follow the recent inauguration of Nelson Mandela as the first black president of South Africa.

I was especially struck by the spirit of reconciliation which prevailed between the two Nobel Peace Prize winners, Mr. Mandela and Frederik de Klerk. May the example set by them serve as a guiding light of inspiration for those brave souls who strive for peace and justice in other countries torn apart by ethnic, religious or racial conflicts.

DAVID M. LEEJE, Cotonou, Benin.

after D-Day not only feel a sense of profound gratitude to the Normandy veterans, but also, I'm sure, a certain frustration in not being able to pay our respects on-site. We owe them our very existence.

Your newspaper, with its excellent 50th anniversary articles, may already have conveyed the message of the "followers." If so, I apologize for having missed it. If not, for those who enabled us to step ashore without risk, I have tried to capture the essence of our debt: Those who followed also pay tribute to the sacrifices on Normandy beaches — their courage was immeasurable; our gratitude everlasting.

JAMES C. TOTMAN, Geneva.

A Debt of Gratitude

The veterans of the European Theater of Operations who fought

The writer served in the U.S. 6th Infantry Division.

Treasury Rebound Underpins Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar was little changed against most major currencies Wednesday, with a rise on Wall Street helping the U.S. unit trim losses incurred in overseas trading.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.6454 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6458 Tuesday, and at 104.50 yen, down from 104.78. The dollar was

Foreign Exchange

steadily against the French franc at 5.6265, while it slipped to 1.4016 Swiss francs from 1.4027. The pound strengthened to \$1.5169 from \$1.5105.

Many traders sold dollars in European trading after a German central banker suggested the Bundesbank would not support the dollar at a particular exchange rate. Olaf Sievert, a member of the Bundesbank's policy-making council, said the bank was not poised to buy the dollar if it slipped to 1.64 DM, a level many analysts thought would trigger the world's central banks to defend the U.S. currency.

—The Bundesbank is saying that

it won't buy dollars unless markets become disorderly by falling too fast," said Amy Smith, currency market strategist at IDEA, a consulting firm. That emboldened some traders to try to push the dollar lower, she said.

The dollar has traded in narrow ranges against the mark and the yen since May 4, when the Federal Reserve Board and 18 other central banks teamed to buy dollars to stem the currency's three-month slide. Traders have been wary of the central banks' move since.

The dollar pared its losses after the U.S. Treasury bond market rebounded from an early slump, taking the stock market along with it. Many traders said they were hesitant to buy or sell dollars before Friday, when employment data for May are set for release. The report is considered a key assessment of the economy's strength.

Robust employment gains could induce the Fed to raise interest rates to head off the inflation that often accompanies economic expansion. High rates usually bolster a country's currency by making its short-term investments attractive.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

MARKETS: Inflation Woes Hit

Continued from Page 11

European investors "wholly misplace." He added that "I think the markets are wrong about inflation in Europe because unemployment is close to record highs, real wage

growth is declining, consumer confidence is weak, and against that background it will be very difficult for inflation to take off."

U.S. Stocks

Mr. Martin, along with other economists, said the sentiment among bond investors in Europe was beginning to resemble the jittery psychology about inflation and interest rates that has characterized the U.S. Treasury bond market in recent months.

U.S. Markets Rebound

The ability of U.S. Treasury bonds prices to climb into early territory after a steep loss in early trading helped stock prices to small gains, news agencies reported from New York.

The price of the benchmark, 30-year Treasury, bond rose 14 3/4 points, to 86 1/2-3/4, in late trading, tussling the yield down to 7.38 percent from 7.43 percent Tuesday.

A slump in commodity prices and a reluctance to hold short positions before Friday, when U.S. employment data for May are set for release, helped pull bonds up from a full point early loss.

The turnaround in bonds cheered the stock market, where

investors rely on low interest rates to fuel business expansion. The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 3 1/4 points, at 3,760.85, erasing a drop of as much as 26 points. Gaining issues outpaced losers by a 5-to-4 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

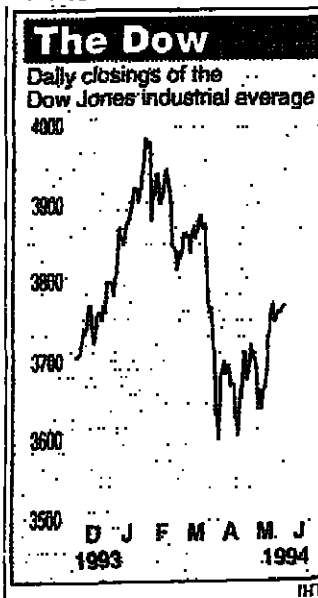
Among actively traded issues, U.S. Surgical jumped 2 1/2 to 21 1/2 on speculation that the Swiss pharmaceutical company Ciba-Geigy could bid for the company.

Wal-Mart fell 1/4 to 22 1/2 amid an industry-wide slowdown in retail sales in May because of cooler-than-normal weather early in the month. Time Warner fell 1/4 to 38 1/2 on market disappointment after a report said its annual meeting that it was not interested in making a bid for the U.S. company. Seagram rose 1/4 to 30 1/2, reflecting higher-than-expected first-quarter earnings.

Computer shares fell after Compaq Computer lowered prices on several of its most popular notebook, desktop and server products by as much as 29 percent in a move aimed at increasing its market share. Compaq lost 1 1/4 to 116 1/2. Apple Computer fell 1/4 to 28 1/2 and Dell dropped 11 1/2 to 17 1/2.

IDB Communications tumbled 1 1/2 to 6 1/2 after the provider of satellite communication service said its auditors resigned last week after a dispute with company executives over the reporting of first-quarter revenue. The disclosure prompted several Wall Street analysts to pull their ratings of the stock.

(Bloomberg, AP, Knight-Ridder)



NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM Corp.	2,378,719	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	0
Microsoft	1,000,000	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Apple Computer	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Oracle Corp.	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Novell Inc.	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Intel Corp.	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Motorola Inc.	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Texas Instruments	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Advanced Micro Devices	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Linear Technology	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0

NASDAQ Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM Corp.	2,378,719	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	0
Microsoft	1,000,000	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Apple Computer	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Oracle Corp.	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Novell Inc.	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Intel Corp.	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Motorola Inc.	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Texas Instruments	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Advanced Micro Devices	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Linear Technology	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0

AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM Corp.	2,378,719	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	0
Microsoft	1,000,000	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Apple Computer	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Oracle Corp.	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Novell Inc.	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Intel Corp.	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Motorola Inc.	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Texas Instruments	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Advanced Micro Devices	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Linear Technology	1,000,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0

Market Sales

Market	Today	Prev.
NYSE	2,378,719	2,378,719
AMEX	2,378,719	2,378,719
NASDAQ	2,378,719	2,378,719

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones Industrial	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
S&P 500	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
NASDAQ Composite	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
AMEX Composite	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrials	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
Technology	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
Healthcare	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
Consumer Goods	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
Financial	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0

NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE Composite	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
NYSE-100	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
NYSE-200	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
NYSE-300	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
NYSE-400	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ Composite	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
NASDAQ-100	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
NASDAQ-200	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
NASDAQ-300	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
NASDAQ-400	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX Composite	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
AMEX-100	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
AMEX-200	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
AMEX-300	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
AMEX-400	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones Industrial	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
S&P 500	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
NASDAQ Composite	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
AMEX Composite	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0

NYSE Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE Composite	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
NYSE-100	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
NYSE-200	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
NYSE-300	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
NYSE-400	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0

NASDAQ Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ Composite	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
NASDAQ-100	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
NASDAQ-200	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
NASDAQ-300	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
NASDAQ-400	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Crude Oil	2,378,719	2,378,719
Gold	2,378,719	2,378,719
Silver	2,378,719	2,378,719
Copper	2,378,719	2,378,719
Aluminum	2,378,719	2,378,719

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
EURO STOXX 50	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
FTSE 100	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
DAX	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
CAC 40	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
IBEX 35	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0

Metals

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
Silver	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
Copper	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
Aluminum	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
Zinc	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0

Financial

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
EURO STOXX 50	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
FTSE 100	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
DAX	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
CAC 40	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
IBEX 35	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0

Stock Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
EURO STOXX 50	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
FTSE 100	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
DAX	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
CAC 40	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
IBEX 35	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0

Dividends

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
EURO STOXX 50	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
FTSE 100	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
DAX	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
CAC 40	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
IBEX 35	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0

STOCK SPLIT

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
EURO STOXX 50	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
FTSE 100	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
DAX	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
CAC 40	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
IBEX 35	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0

Industrials

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
EURO STOXX 50	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
FTSE 100	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
DAX	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
CAC 40	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
IBEX 35	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0

U.S. FUTURES

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
EURO STOXX 50	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
FTSE 100	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
DAX	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
CAC 40	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
IBEX 35	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0

Grains

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
EURO STOXX 50	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
FTSE 100	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
DAX	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
CAC 40	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
IBEX 35	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0

Metals

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
EURO STOXX 50	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0
FTSE 100	3,760.85	3,760.85	3,760.85	0

VW Expects To Break Even Despite SEAT

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HAMBURG—Volkswagen AG was profitable in April and May and will break even this year despite a large loss at its troubled Spanish subsidiary, SEAT, Ferdinand Piëch, the company's chief executive, said Wednesday.
"We will continue the rapid and successful restructuring of the group," Mr. Piëch told shareholders at the company's annual meeting. "We will show our foreign and domestic competitors that VW is not a crusty, bureaucratic organization."
Last year, VW posted a loss of 1.94 billion Deutsche marks (\$1 billion), including a 1.8 billion DM loss at SEAT. The loss at the Spanish subsidiary was not forecast until two months after Mr. Piëch had predicted VW would break even in 1993.
Last month, VW reported a first-quarter consolidated loss of 342 million DM, down from 1.25 billion a year earlier. Mr. Piëch said Wednesday that 1994 sales would rise to about 80 billion DM from 76.6 billion last year.
Analysts said VW's predictions were plausible despite SEAT's troubles, but shareholders appeared unimpressed, sending Volkswagen shares down 1.50 DM, to 483.00.
"The improvements in VW's other divisions will make up for SEAT," said Hans König, an analyst at Berliner Handels- & Bank. "We might even see a positive surprise."
Mr. Piëch and Klaus Liesen, the supervisory board chairman, reiterated VW's support for José Ignacio López de Arriortúa, the VW purchasing executive whom General Motors Corp. was accused of stealing documents when he left GM 15 months ago.
Mr. Piëch would move to SEAT, saying "I need López here." Mr. López's cost-cutting measures are crucial to VW's return to profit.
SEAT posted a loss of 350 million DM in the first quarter and is expected to post a loss of 1 billion DM this year, VW executives said Wednesday. The year's loss could be greater if the Spanish government does not come through with about 830 million DM worth of aid, they added.
SEAT received about 400 million DM when it sold its Pamplona plant to another VW unit in April. The Spanish carmaker, hurt by production overcapacity and a 23 percent drop in sales last year, needs to cut 4,600 from its workforce of 14,000 by 1997, VW executives said.
They also said Volkswagen has lost an average of 20 million DM a year over the past five years through European International, the French rental-car company it partially owns.
The company's Volkswagen division, meanwhile, which accounts for half of all sales, will increase last year's profit of 71 million DM, Mr. Piëch said.
VW's turnaround this year is being aided by a 3 percent uptick in car sales in Europe, where the company sells two-thirds of its cars, and by a 14 percent rise in the U.S. market.

Johnson Toughs It Out in Ukraine

Company Braves the Perils of an Emerging Market

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service
KIEV—S.C. Johnson & Son Inc., the \$3 billion family-owned company that makes clothes, floor wax, furniture cleaners, bug killers and air fresheners, has traditionally been challenged by new frontiers.
When the company opened a plant in Britain 80 years ago, it was one of the first American corporations to expand abroad. At the end of the Cold War, it blazed trails again — this time into Ukraine.
Doing business amid the political and economic turmoil here is not for the faint-hearted. Only Johnson Wax, the company is popularly known, Tambrands Inc., which makes Tampax brand tampons, some cigarette companies and PepsiCo Inc. have ventured from the West into this intriguing market of 52 million people.
Johnson Wax's experience since late 1990, when it started to make and bottle detergents and furniture polish in a renovated corner of a ramshackle factory on the outskirts of Kiev, helps explain the reluctance of other consumer-products companies to jump in.
A few months after Johnson left Russia and Belarus in leaving the crumbling Soviet Union, it introduced a coupon currency to replace the ruble. In relatively short order, the coupons became all but worthless.
By late last year, inflation had risen to about 100 percent a month from almost zero two years before. A fierce credit squeeze by the government left wholesalers little money to buy Johnson's products. And a government that initially promised to create a friendly environment for Western investors became encrusted with old-style — many say corrupt — former Communists.
Last year, Johnson Wax's production was half its 1992 level, and almost half of the 10 million bottles that came off the assembly line had to be sold in Russia, where the economy, however turbulent, is far stronger than that of Ukraine.
But Johnson Wax had been prepared for the long haul, said Franck Benhamou, the general manager of S.C. Johnson in Kiev. Unlike Tambrands, which had to import machinery, Johnson had to bring in less and was able to spruce up some existing Ukrainian equipment.
So far, the company has invested less than \$10 million. The original target remains the same: the entire vast market of the former Soviet Union.
"We're building a brand, we're building a work force, and we're building a factory," said Mr. Benhamou, showing off a large and freshly painted production area.
The key to keeping going in Ukraine is to stay nimble, he said. Until early 1993, the plant could not keep up with demand, especially for its laundry detergent. Hello, its stock Johnson's products because the government's credit squeeze made it almost impossible to secure financing to buy goods. Johnson demands payment in advance from wholesalers to protect itself from inflation.
Yet the slide in Ukrainian sales proved less of a blow than it might have been. Johnson had already started selling in Russia, not so much to find new customers but to earn rubles it could use to buy raw ingredients there. About 80 percent of the ingredients in detergent and the plastic used in making the bottles comes from Russia.
"When Ukraine exited the ruble zone, all of a sudden we couldn't buy raw material," Mr. Benhamou said, alluding to Ukraine's coupon currency. "We had been buying raw materials in Russia, but to continue to do so we had to quickly generate sales in Russia."
An overhaul of the poorly maintained plant Johnson acquired in 1990 has just begun. Aluminum window frames are replacing rusted metal ones. Smaller, more powerful engines to turn the detergent-mixing vats are being imported. New floors are replacing broken concrete.
A major attraction for Western manufacturers in Ukraine is low wages. Johnson would like to raise the pay of some workers above the \$150 a month that the best get, but it has not done so because there is a 92 percent tax on monthly incomes above \$150, Mr. Benhamou said.
Thefts, endemic at state enterprises where workers make up for low salaries by taking products, rarely occur at Johnson Wax, Mr. Benhamou said. Early instances were dealt with by dismissals.
In a few ways, doing business in Ukraine has become a little easier. Making an overseas telephone call, which took two days several years ago, now can be done immediately. But unpredictability prevails. In the past six months, the Ukrainian government has raised or lowered the value-added tax rate three times. Now there are worries that the government might impose an excise tax on supplies coming across the border from Russia. And still another currency is expected, prompting further headaches.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2400	3500	2400
2200	3300	2200
2000	3100	2000
1800	2900	1800
1600	2700	1600
1400	2500	1400
1200	2300	1200
1000	2100	1000
800	1900	800
600	1700	600
400	1500	400
200	1300	200
0	1100	0

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam AEX		397.52	400.77	-0.81
Brussels Stock Index		7,652.46	7,677.16	-0.32
Frankfurt DAX		2,129.70	2,127.70	+0.09
Frankfurt FAZ		802.36	798.66	+0.46
Helsinki HEX		1,771.35	1,763.80	-0.70
London Financial Times 30		2,321.00	2,354.20	-1.41
London FTSE 100		2,931.90	2,970.50	-1.30
Madrid General Index		322.87	326.55	-1.13
Milan MIB		1,200.00	1,181.00	+1.61
Paris CAC 40		1,979.68	2,026.90	-2.47
Stockholm Affärsveeriden		1,670.87	1,664.96	+0.32
Vienna Stock Index		443.35	446.21	-0.64
Zurich SBS		969.41	964.14	+0.55

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Daimler-Benz AG said it would set the price for its upcoming rights issue on June 9; it plans to sell almost 4.7 million shares to raise about 3.3 billion Deutsche marks (\$2 billion). In a U.S. filing last month, it indicated the price would be \$434 (712 DM). In Frankfurt on Wednesday, Daimler stock rose 8 DM to 807.50 DM. Deutsche Bank, which owns 24.4 percent of Daimler, said it would take up its full rights.
- GEC-Alsthom bought control of Linde-Hofmann-Busch GmbH from Pressag AG, which will retain 49 percent of the railway-equipment maker.
- Russia cut duties on cigarettes produced by joint ventures under Western license to 20 percent from 50 percent, the Interfax agency reported.
- Zurich Insurance Group expects double-digit growth in 1994 net profit from the 613.2 million Swiss francs (\$438 million) earned in 1993.
- Enterprise Oil PLC extended the deadline for its offer to buy Lasso PLC until June 17, after receiving acceptances representing just 0.72 percent, or 7 million, of Lasso's shares. Analysts said Enterprise was waiting to see if other bidders emerged; the current offer values Lasso at about 150 pence per share, or £1.45 billion, (\$224 million) in stock and warrants.
- Granada Group PLC said its first-half profit rose 51 percent, to £103 million, reflecting improvement in its road-services and rental businesses.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP

Russian Bank Trims Rate

Reuters
MOSCOW—Russia's central bank said Wednesday it would cut its three-month discount rate to an annual 185 percent from 200 percent, effective Thursday. Bankers said more reductions were likely.
Viktor Gerashchenko, the bank chairman, predicted a drop to 110 to 120 percent by the year's end.
It was the third cut in the rate in just over a month.

More Transparency on Derivatives Sought by BIS

Reuters
ST. GALL, Switzerland—The Bank for International Settlements on Wednesday called for greater transparency in the huge market for financial derivatives to ensure that risks were adequately controlled.
The bank, the home of international banking regulators, also warned that the potential influence of derivative instruments on monetary policy should be investigated.
"It is of the utmost importance that the industry comes to grips quickly with the need for increased transparency and additional information disclosure," the bank's general manager, Andrew Crockett, said at an international management symposium.
"At present, the gap between the information that firms' managements consider necessary for their internal management purposes and the information they are prepared to release to the market is unacceptably wide," he added.
The comments were the bank's first official remarks on derivatives' risk since a U.S. congressional report last month called for tighter regulation of the industry.
The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, which makes recommendations on capital adequacy and banking regulation, is based in the BIS.
Derivatives are complex financial instruments, such as options and futures, whose prices are derived from underlying assets or instruments traded in cash markets.
Price movements in underlying markets can trigger volatile reactions in derivatives prices. Critics worry that if a major investor is caught off-guard, this could cause a chain reaction threatening to major banks.
Mr. Crockett said that greater transparency would help companies trading derivatives to control credit risk.
A lack of information about players in the derivatives' market make it easy for unfounded rumors about a company's credit standing to spread, he said, and could also conceal the erosion of a company's solvency. Measures to deal with another major source of derivatives risk, settlement risk, are under development, he said. Netting of obligations between participants — the canceling of offsetting positions — and real-time settlement systems could help deal with this risk, he said.
Mr. Crockett said regulators still had little information on the potential influence of derivatives markets on monetary policy.
"It is obviously of vital importance to know whether and how financial innovation is affecting the nature of the monetary transmission mechanism," he said. One potential danger is that monetary authorities might adjust policies to ease pressure on individual financial institutions, Mr. Crockett said.

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Tokyo Pacific Holdings
Weekly net asset value on 23.05.94 US \$ 253.43
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Alex Pierson Capital Management, Rokin 55, 1012 KK Amsterdam, Tel.: +31-20-5211410.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	120.00	118.00	119.00	120.00	118.00	118.00	119.00
Microsoft	55.00	54.00	54.50	55.00	54.00	54.50	54.50
Apple	45.00	44.00	44.50	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.50
Oracle	35.00	34.00	34.50	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.50
Sun	25.00	24.00	24.50	25.00	24.00	24.50	24.50
HP	15.00	14.00	14.50	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50
Intel	10.00	9.00	9.50	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50
AMD	5.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50
NVidia	3.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50
ATI	2.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50
3Com	1.00	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75
Linksys	0.50	0.25	0.375	0.50	0.25	0.375	0.375
Netgear	0.25	0.125	0.1875	0.25	0.125	0.1875	0.1875
Linksys	0.125	0.0625	0.09375	0.125	0.0625	0.09375	0.09375
Netgear	0.0625	0.03125	0.046875	0.0625	0.03125	0.046875	0.046875

Private Bank

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
JP Morgan Chase	120.00	118.00	119.00	120.00	118.00	118.00	119.00
Bank of America	110.00	108.00	109.00	110.00	108.00	109.00	109.00
Wells Fargo	100.00	98.00	99.00	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
Citigroup	90.00	88.00	89.00	90.00	88.00	89.00	89.00
Goldman Sachs	80.00	78.00	79.00	80.00	78.00	79.00	79.00
Morgan Stanley	70.00	68.00	69.00	70.00	68.00	69.00	69.00
Barclays	60.00	58.00	59.00	60.00	58.00	59.00	59.00
Deutsche Bank	50.00	48.00	49.00	50.00	48.00	49.00	49.00
Commerzbank	40.00	38.00	39.00	40.00	38.00	39.00	39.00
ING	30.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	28.00	29.00	29.00
ABN-Amro	20.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	18.00	19.00	19.00
Fortis	10.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	8.00	9.00	9.00
BNP Paribas	5.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50
Societe Generale	3.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50
Crédit Agricole	2.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50
Crédit Lyonnais	1.00	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75
Crédit Commercial de France	0.50	0.25	0.375	0.50	0.25	0.375	0.375
Crédit Industriel de France	0.25	0.125	0.1875	0.25	0.125	0.1875	0.1875
Crédit de France	0.125	0.0625	0.09375	0.125	0.0625	0.09375	0.09375

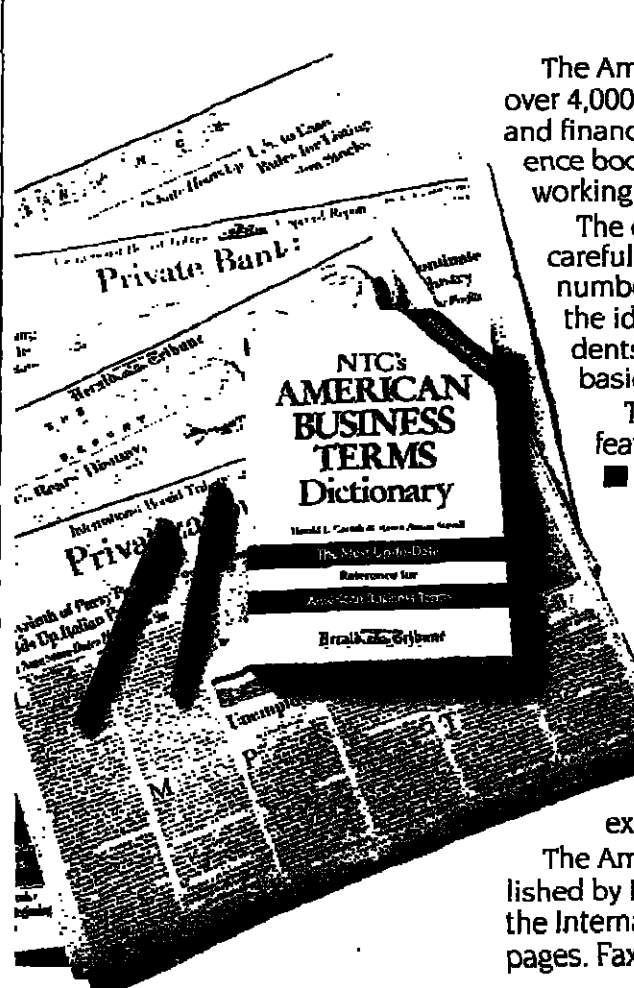
Private Bank

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
JP Morgan Chase	120.00	118.00	119.00	120.00	118.00	118.00	119.00
Bank of America	110.00	108.00	109.00	110.00	108.00	109.00	109.00
Wells Fargo	100.00	98.00	99.00	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
Citigroup	90.00	88.00	89.00	90.00	88.00	89.00	89.00
Goldman Sachs	80.00	78.00	79.00	80.00	78.00	79.00	79.00
Morgan Stanley	70.00	68.00	69.00	70.00	68.00	69.00	69.00
Barclays	60.00	58.00	59.00	60.00	58.00	59.00	59.00
Deutsche Bank	50.00	48.00	49.00	50.00	48.00	49.00	49.00
Commerzbank	40.00	38.00	39.00	40.00	38.00	39.00	39.00
ING	30.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	28.00	29.00	29.00
ABN-Amro	20.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	18.00	19.00	19.00
Fortis	10.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	8.00	9.00	9.00
BNP Paribas	5.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50
Societe Generale	3.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50
Crédit Agricole	2.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50
Crédit Lyonnais	1.00	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75
Crédit Commercial de France	0.50	0.25	0.375	0.50	0.25	0.375	0.375
Crédit Industriel de France	0.25	0.125	0.1875	0.25	0.125	0.1875	0.1875
Crédit de France	0.125	0.0625	0.09375	0.125	0.0625	0.09375	0.09375

Private Bank

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
JP Morgan Chase	120.00	118.00	119.00	120.00	118.00	118.00	119.00
Bank of America	110.00	108.00	109.00	110.00	108.00	109.00	109.00
Wells Fargo	100.00	98.00	99.00	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
Citigroup	90.00	88.00	89.00	90.00	88.00	89.00	89.00
Goldman Sachs	80.00	78.00	79.00	80.00	78.00	79.00	79.00
Morgan Stanley	70.00	68.00	69.00	70.00	68.00	69.00	69.00
Barclays	60.00	58.00	59.00	60.00	58.00	59.00	59.00
Deutsche Bank	50.00	48.00	49.00	50.00	48.00	49.00	49.00
Commerzbank	40.00	38.00	39.00	40.00	38.00	39.00	39.00
ING	30.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	28.00	29.00	29.00
ABN-Amro	20.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	18.00	19.00	19.00
Fortis	10.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	8.00	9.00	9.00
BNP Paribas	5.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50
Societe Generale	3.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50
Crédit Agricole	2.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50
Crédit Lyonnais	1.00	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75
Crédit Commercial de France	0.50	0.25	0.375	0.50	0.25	0.375	0.375
Crédit Industriel de France	0.25	0.125	0.1875	0.25	0.125	0.1875	0.1875
Crédit de France	0.125	0.0625	0.09375	0.125	0.0625	0.09375	0.09375

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The following are the names of the persons who have been appointed as members of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce, New York City, since the last meeting of the Board:

Mr. J. P. Morgan	Mr. Wm. L. Garrison	Mr. John A. Biddle	Mr. Charles F. Smith
Mr. J. D. Rockefeller	Mr. H. O. Wood	Mr. C. G. Loomis	Mr. J. M. McKim
Mr. F. A. Tappan	Mr. S. R. Bland	Mr. E. V. Rieu	Mr. J. H. Moore
Mr. J. C. Schuyler	Mr. J. W. Aldrich	Mr. J. K. Paulding	Mr. J. B. Thompson
Mr. J. M. Smith	Mr. J. H. Van Hook	Mr. J. C. Smith	Mr. J. B. Thompson
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EU Says It Made Limited Gains In Tokyo Talks

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The European Union expressed cautious optimism Wednesday about Japan's pending package of deregulation measures, but it appeared that Brussels had failed in its bid to establish a permanent dialogue with Tokyo on such steps.

Simon Nuttall, an EU director in charge of trade relations with Asian countries, said his delegation was "partially satisfied" after two days of talks here that sought to ascertain and comment on the steps that Tokyo plans to announce at the end of June.

"We had a very open discussion," he said, "but we weren't fully informed which areas are likely to be deregulated at an early stage." He pointed out that Japan had not yet taken certain decisions on a package of measures conceived primarily with the goal of promoting growth at home and placating the United States.

In March, Brussels presented Tokyo with its priorities for deregulation in Japan, a list of 32 items that run the gamut from restrictions in land use and financial services to standards for residual levels of pharmaceuticals in animal products.

Like the United States, the European Union would like to have a permanent dialogue with Tokyo on deregulation, a process that will be a major theme of Japanese politics for the rest of this decade.

Unlike Washington, which is not reluctant to threaten trade sanctions if results are not achieved, Brussels has stressed that it seeks a "cooperative approach" that disavows retaliation as well as the establishment of specific criteria to measure market access.

Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata of Japan, who met with the EC president, Jacques Delors, in Brussels on May 6, agreed in principle to engage Europe in the dialogue on deregulation. But it appears that despite Brussels' softer approach, Tokyo has yet to formally sign off on the concept of ongoing talks.

"We've talked before and will again," Mr. Hata said. "But we still have not discussed the best modalities to put it on a more permanent basis."

He said the EU's goal was not "an official and empty forum for formal and ritual exchanges of views, but flexible procedures for frequent and intensive exchanges of views at the technical level."

The only concrete result of this week's talks was an agreement that the EC and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry cooperate in programs designed to boost European trade with Japan.

Big Time for Small Firms Little Companies Lead Japan's Surge

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Japan's big automakers may have crashed after the heady growth of the late 1980s, but the so-called bubble economy never ended for little-known Autobacs Seven.

Sales and profit at the Osaka-based auto-parts retailer grew steadily through Japan's economic downturn. Nowadays, things look even brighter. With an economic recovery under way, the company plans to add 30 outlets to the 365 it already owns across Japan and projects that profit will grow 16 percent this year.

"Our earnings growth hasn't faltered since the bubble era," says Hideyuki Nishimura, a spokesman for the company. "And as the recovery comes and the flow of money improves, consumers will feel freer to spend."

In Japan, it appears, the Lilliputians are striking back. While its corporate giants struggle to free their lumbering bureaucracies from Japan's worst postwar recession, armies of little companies like Autobacs are leading the way to recovery.

Average current profit for Japan's biggest companies — those listed on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange — fell 16 percent in the year ended March 31. Companies listed on Japan's over-the-counter market, however, saw current profit, essentially pretax earnings, rise nearly 3 percent.

The contrast is even sharper this year: Big companies are projecting an aggregate 8 percent increase in profits, while small companies expect a 37 percent increase.

In terms of employment as well, small companies are recovering more quickly than their big brothers bound by lifetime employment commitments. Companies with more than 1,000 employees hired 47 percent fewer workers in April than they did a year earlier, while companies with fewer than 30 employees saw only a 5 percent decline.

Being tiny is not a sure ticket to profitability: 98 percent of Japanese companies that went bankrupt in April had capital of less than 50 million yen (\$478,000), according to Tokyo Shoko Research, a private credit-research company.

But small companies such as Autobacs do have some advantages as the economy turns the corner. Some stem from the business cycle. Able to trim staff and cut overhead more quickly during a downturn, smaller companies often can recover faster on the upswing. But this time around, there are some structural twists as well.

"The exciting thing about these small companies is that they also have structural changes in the economy to look forward to," says Michael Hartnett, an economist with Schroder Securities.

Most prominent among these trends are the slow deregulation of the Japanese economy, the decreasing inflation rate and the increasing popularity of imported goods from American cars to French wines.

"It's the smaller companies that are going to be nimble enough to take advantage of these changes," Mr. Hartnett said.

These are companies such as Enomoto Co., which more than doubled its profit this year by focusing its efforts on the booming semiconductor business. Nihon Jumbo Co., another example, turned 50 percent more profit last year by pioneering a cheap method of developing photographic film.

At Autobacs, the company has turned the strong year to its advantage by importing about 20 percent of the parts and accessories it sells. Because those parts are cheaper than domestically produced ones, the company can either trim prices or add to its profit, and Autobacs is not burdened with the longstanding business relationships that make it difficult for bigger Japanese companies to change wholesalers and cut costs.

In some other cases, small companies are prospering because their business is confined to one booming market. Enomoto, based in Yamashiro prefecture west of Tokyo, gets about 60 percent of its revenue selling semiconductors to big companies such as Toshiba Corp., Hitachi Ltd. and Motorola Inc. The semiconductor market has been expanding so rapidly that the company predicts profit will be up a further 21 percent this year.

Australia's Economy Posts Quick Expansion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Australia's economy grew an annualized 5.0 percent in the first three months of 1994, marking the best performance in more than four years, the government said Wednesday.

Gross domestic product — the value of goods and services produced in the economy — rose a seasonally adjusted 1.9 percent in the first quarter, for a 5.0 percent annual rate. That compared with an annualized 4.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 1993.

"It must be 30 years since we've seen economic conditions quite as good as this," Prime Minister Paul Keating said.

But the faster-than-expected turnaround in the economy, which three years ago was deep in recession, raised fears in financial markets of an inflationary backlash and sparked speculation of a rise in interest rates as early as September.

"The data were very impressive and are bound to stir talk of a tightening now coming sooner rather than later," said Andrew McGill, a foreign exchange dealer at Chase Manhattan Australia.

The government and private economists cast doubt on an imminent increase in rates. "Inflation remains low, the current account is stable and the climate for investment continues to remain stable," said Ralph Willis, the treasurer.

(Reuters, AFP)

Investor's Asia			
Index	Close	Change	%
Hong Kong Hang Seng	13,000	2,387.88	+0.43
Singapore Straits Times	2,500	2,581.87	+0.69
Tokyo Nikkei 225	21,000	2,081.80	+0.74
Kuala Lumpur Composite	982.80	993.73	+1.10
Bangkok SET	1,368.25	1,366.87	-0.05
Seoul Composite Stock	932.77	939.49	+0.72
Taipei Weighted Price	5,981.45	5,991.58	+1.19
Manila PSE	3,114.44	3,030.77	+2.76
Jakarta Stock Index	494.32	501.79	+1.49
New Zealand NZSE-40	2,136.50	2,136.50	Unch.
Bombay National Index	1,840.87	1,829.16	-0.63

Very briefly:

- Hitachi Ltd. is planning a range of cheap and simple home appliances, such as microwave ovens and food processors, to meet demand from Japan's newly frugal consumers, a company spokeswoman said. She said the company was still considering whether to use a new brand name.
- Hong Kong banks' net interest income rose 16 percent in 1993, slowed from 23 percent in 1992, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority said; total loans also rose 16 percent, and domestic lending increased 18 percent and offshore lending was up 14 percent.
- Malaysia said as much as 4 billion ringgit (\$2 billion) was missing from a state-run foundation set up in 1967 in Sabah state to use profit from logging projects for social-welfare programs.
- Toyota Motor Corp. is conducting a feasibility study on motor-vehicle production in Vietnam, a company spokesman said. Separately, two small telecommunications companies, Telesat Japan Corp. and Nippon Telecommunications Corp., each said Toyota was becoming their biggest shareholder as a result of separate financial rescue plans.
- Japanese sales of new motor vehicles fell 1.7 percent in May from a year earlier, to 247,749 units, for a record 14th consecutive month of sales declines, an industry association said.

Japan Planning Its Own Information Highway

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Japanese government is considering creating a multi-billion-dollar communications network to connect every home and business in Japan with optical fibers by the year 2010.

The plan, which was recommended Tuesday by the Telecommunications Council, an influential government advisory board, is expected to be adopted by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

It would form the core of Japan's response to similar plans in the United States for a national information infrastructure, sometimes called the information superhighway. As in the United States, most of the actual work would be left to the private sector.

Such a network would be costly. The council estimated that bringing fiber optics to 75 million subscribers by 2010 would cost between \$300 billion and \$500 billion, depending on the network's sophistication. Laying the cables underground would require an additional \$400 billion.

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., the country's main telephone company, is already building a \$400 billion nationwide optical network, which it intends to complete by the year 2015. The council's plan would speed that up by five years, although it is unclear how a new timetable could be enforced.

The source of the necessary financing also is not yet clear. But industry and government officials have grown increasingly worried that Japan is lagging the United States in advanced telecommunications and multimedia.

Japanese companies and consumers have largely stood by while the use of computer networks has mushroomed in the United States and while U.S. telephone and cable companies have begun testing services like video on demand, home shopping and electronic libraries.

The U.S. companies are hoping to have fiber optics installed in most of their networks by early in the next decade, years ahead of the Japanese target.

Developing its own information infrastructure would help Japan spawn new industries and make existing industries more efficient as the economy shifts from manufacturing to services.

The council recommended that the bulk of the network be built by the private sector, mainly telephone and cable-television companies. But the report also suggested that the government would help by providing tax incentives, low-interest loans and other inducements.

The advisory council also recommended the government lead in developing public service uses of the network, for health care and education, for example. This would help finance the network before commercial applications developed.

Analysts say that one reason Japan has fallen behind is the strictness of telecommunications regulations, which have left Japanese cable television companies undercapitalized and fragmented. Only about 3 percent of households here subscribe to cable services, compared with 60 percent in the United States.

Broadcasting and telecommunications have been considered separate fiefdoms in Japan, even though new technology allows them to merge. NTT would like to offer video services over its optical-fiber network, but there is a concern that it would be powerful enough to wipe out the smaller and weaker cable companies.

The advisory board recommends reviewing regulations and possibly ending these industry distinctions.

Growth in the Philippines

The Philippine economy, which has lagged its booming neighbors in Southeast Asia for a decade, grew a better-than-expected 4.84 percent in the first quarter, news agencies reported from Manila.

The increase in inflation-adjusted gross national product, a measure of goods and services produced by an economy that includes income from abroad, compares with growth of 0.27 percent in the first quarter of 1993.

A resurgence in domestic production resulted in growth of 3.77 percent in the country's gross domestic product in the same period. This marks the first time quarterly GDP growth exceeded 3.0 percent since the fourth quarter of 1990, the National Statistical Coordination Board said. GDP does not include income from abroad.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Taiwan Airline Names Chiefs

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — China Airlines has named a chairman and president to replace executives who resigned as a result of a plane crash in Japan that killed 264 people.

The airline said Chiang Hung-i, 67, president of the domestic airline Far East Air Transport, was appointed chairman, and Fu Chun-fan, 52, head of China Airline's audit and inspection office and an employee since 1966, would become president.

Mr. Chiang and Mr. Fu will replace Liu Teh-min and Yuan Hsing-wan, respectively. Their resignations, submitted Saturday, were accepted Wednesday.

Mr. Chiang said his first priorities would be to improve the airline's safety record and settle a dispute over compensation for victims of the April 26 crash of an Airbus at Nagoya airport.

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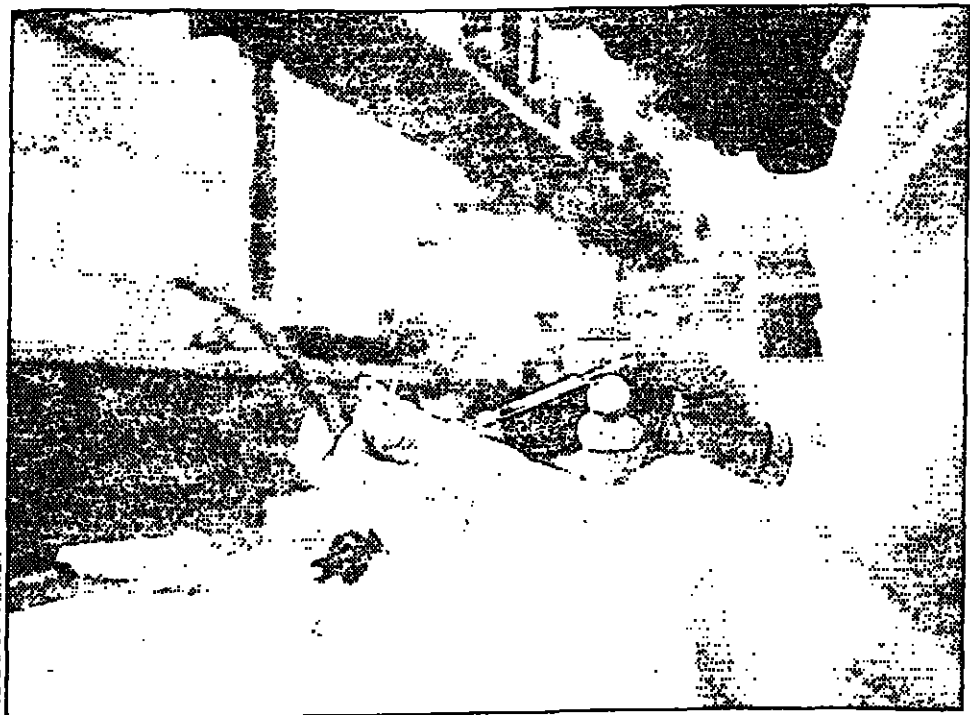
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GREECE

THE NEW AGENDA

GREEK INDUSTRY ADAPTS TO A DIFFICULT REALITY



Biotechnology

in a Greek laboratory (above)

points a way forward

for Greek industry:

the Athens Stock Exchange

(center) proves the value

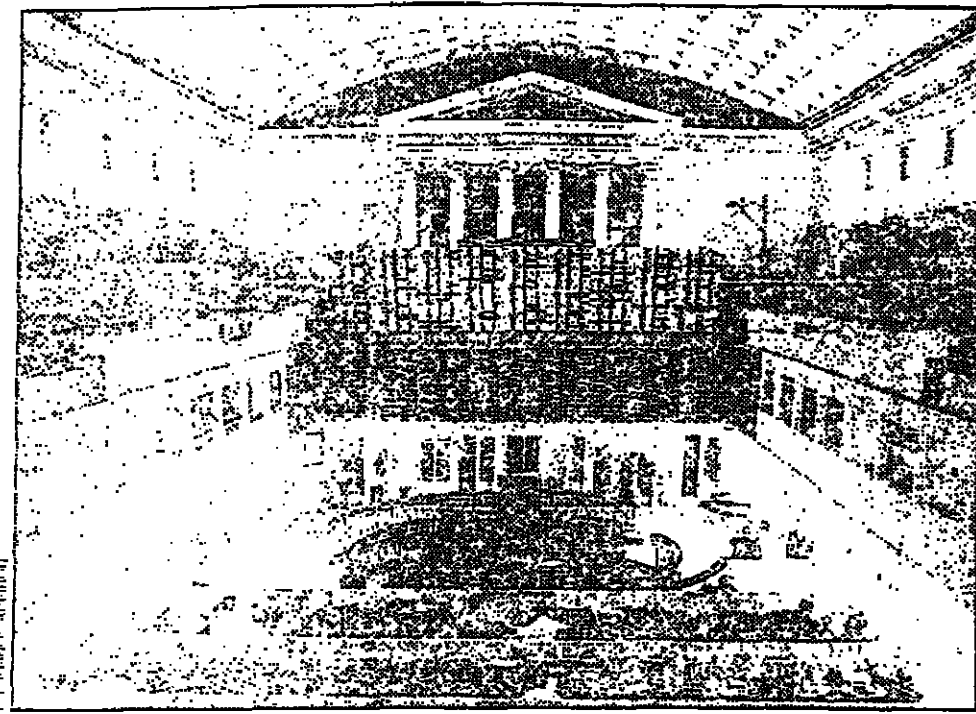
of new investment:

and (bottom) infrastructural

improvement - in the port

of Rafina, in this case -

opens new opportunities.



For nearly 30 years, between 1948 and 1975, Greek industry lived in a dream world. The country's stated policy was

to industrialize, mainly through import substitution. Protective walls were set up. Credit was plenty and available on easy terms, and subsidies abounded. As a result, Greek industry grew complacent.

There was, however, some improvement. Value added in manufacturing, expressed as a percentage of GDP, averaged 16 percent in the 20-year period to 1980. In industry, it averaged 26 percent. Gross fixed capital formation grew at an annual average rate of nearly 6 percent. The years 1960 to 1967 and 1967 to 1973 were particularly impressive in this respect: investment grew by an annual average rate of 8 percent in the first period and 12.3 percent in the second.

During the 20 years up to 1980, the seven largest OECD countries exhibited an average annual rate of growth in real value added per person employed in industry of 3.5 percent, while Greece's corresponding rate was an impressive 4.5 per-

cent for two months of goods and services.

The entry into the then EEC provided the last straw. Imports of goods and services as a percentage of GDP nearly doubled from 16 percent in 1960 to 30 percent by 1983 - a clear indication that domestic industry was unable to face foreign competition and that the policies of protectionism and import substitution had failed to provide Greece

with a modern, competitive industrial structure.

Employment in industry, which had grown from 20 percent of the civilian labor force in 1960 to 29 percent in 1980, remained stagnant. The policies followed by the Socialist government in the 1980s pushed Greece further away from the European industrial mainstream. Ailing companies were taken under state protection and allowed to operate with no attempt at restructuring. As a result, they accumulated

debts in excess of 1 trillion drachmas in the short span of nine years. Tax income

allowances in manufacturing grew by an annual average rate of more than 20 percent - the highest of all OECD countries - when the OECD average was barely 6 percent.

Price controls, combined with sharp rises in unit labor costs and high interest rates, led to a dramatic decline in profitability. As a result, from 1980 to 1984, real value added in industry grew at an average annual rate of just 0.6 percent, while gross fixed capital formation in real terms actually declined at an average annual rate of 0.7 percent.

The result of these movements is that today Greek industry is in a state of shock and is deeply divided. One part, 10 to 15 percent, is partly able to meet foreign competition in its domestic market - for alone export to the Balkans or in four per-

cent. GDP showed a higher rate of growth in real terms than in any other OECD country - except Japan - as did real GDP per capita.

The first crisis, however, showed that protection had taken its toll. Lax monetary policies propelled annual inflation to nearly 25 percent in 1974. Imports grew by leaps and bounds, while the terms of trade worsened by 14 percent in 1974 and by another 7 percent in 1975. The ratio of official reserves to imports fell to a historic low - barely enough to pay

for two months of goods and services.

Profits have been plowed back into the firm, and capital has been raised on the stock exchange rather than obtained from a bank. These firms are concentrated in a few sectors: food, beverages, pharmaceuticals, cement, shipping, tourism, telecommunications, certain aspects of banking, software and some agricultural products. In numbers, these firms are far too few to provide by themselves the impetus to growth that the country needs, yet they account for more than 50 percent of all private investment in the country.

They have made their presence felt in countries like Bulgaria, Albania and Romania through trade as well as through direct investment. And they have started expanding in the larger European market, mainly through a process they call "niche growth."

This dynamic and growing subsector of Greek industry uses modern technology efficiently and with results. These firms have worked hard to identify market niches that large multinationals, which dominate the European economic space, have left untouched.

Greek firms have moved in with speed and effectiveness: Delta Dairy Industries with natural fruit juices, Lavipharm International with transdermal patches, Intracom S.A. with telecommunications equipment and software applications tailored-made to customer requirements. Bios Bank with aggressive enterprises in the Balkans, Aspis Bank with

innovations in the Greek market for real estate, the BE Bottling Co. with an entry into Bulgarian and Romanian markets and interests reaching as far as Ireland.

Companies like these provide the spearhead for Greek innovation and growth. They offer the majority of new jobs in the labor market. They prevent the country from suffering a brain drain. And they do not hesitate to initiate extensive cooperation agreements with European multinationals: Delta with BSN, Intracom with Ericsson, Lavipharm with Rhône-Poulenc (among others).

This policy allows them to move with more confidence and speed in the implementation of investment programs and in the penetration of new and difficult markets. They also serve as the "forward elements" in the efforts of many European firms to enter the difficult Balkan market.

The larger part of Greek industry is in for a further shock, however. The country's critical state of public finances - Greece runs a relatively large public sector, and its borrowing requirements exceed 18 percent of GDP, the highest of all European Union countries - does not allow for state aid to ailing firms to continue. Firms will either have to close down or engage in serious efforts at restructuring. For some, there is no future. For others, if restructuring is carried out quickly and efficiently, there is hope. Jobs will be lost, but imports will expand.

There is a third group of companies in Greek industry - those that managed to survive the turbulent 1980s but are now bending under the onslaught of high interest charges.

These are the companies that were not able to enter the stock exchange and have continued to rely on bank credit. The need to finance the state's excessive fiscal deficit has kept interest rates high and placed a substantial burden on some companies. They are now candidates to form a new group of ailing firms. Anthony Kefalas

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. Anthony Kefalas, John Rigos and Pat Hamilton are writers based in Greece. Alan Tillier is a travel writer based in Paris.

cent. GDP showed a higher rate of growth in real terms than in any other OECD country - except Japan - as did real GDP per capita.

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INDUSTRIALIST'S REASONS FOR OPTIMISM

leading Greek industrialist sees some cause for optimism about the state of industry. In 1994, for the first time in several years, Greek industrial production figures showed signs of recovery, says Jason Stratos, president of the Association of Greek Industries.

"The improvement began in the second half of 1993," he says. A drop of 1.6 percent in industrial production during the first half of the year led to a drop of only 2.9 percent for the whole year, thanks to an improvement in the last quarter.

According to Mr. Stratos, the beginnings of Greece's industrial decline can be placed in the early 1980s and was caused by macroeconomic government policies. Problematic enterprises - some of which ceased to operate - were the visible part of the problem, and many other industries saw their profits drop and had to abandon investments in modernization. In 1993, industrial production was no higher than it was in 1980.

"On the other hand," Mr. Stratos says, "we have industrial enterprises that either have overcome the difficulties of the 1980s or were established since then, and they expanded into new activities, were based on new investments and were of a developing and modernizing nature."

"Data for the first semester of 1994 are encouraging," he says. "For the first time, they show an increase in output, and provided there is no general deterioration in the country's economy, this

means at least that we are not envisaging further shrinkage."

According to figures provided by the Association of Greek Industries, the number of profitable industrial enterprises has been increasing since 1988. The percentage of profitable companies rose from 67.3 to 75.3 in 1992. Profits for these companies during the same period

are doing well. It is in heavy industry that we have really been hurt - in the steel industry and the shipyards, especially. In accordance with the Maastricht Agreement, Greece is allowed for national security reasons to subsidize one shipyard. That will survive. The others will have to go.

"In the steel industry, the government is negotiating

Milk products being exported to neighboring countries

ed more than doubled. Furthermore, the returnability of capital increased from 11.7 percent in 1991 to 23 percent in 1992.

Although some branches of Greek industry showed more ability to survive than others, Mr. Stratos believes that survivors can be found everywhere. "Take, for instance, the building industry," he says. "It is not flourishing at present, and yet cement producers are doing well. Also in textile manufacturing, we have good results from the enterprises that are export-directed and have found their way to foreign markets."

He adds: "In the food industry, and especially in milk products, we have very good results. The same applies to the beverage industry. Both wines and fruit juices are doing very well. These branches of Greek industry have penetrated the Balkans and Eastern Europe, and that penetration has helped these countries in their own development."

"Also, in the branches of the chemical industry, we

with the Japanese for the restoration of the viability of the industry of northern Greece."

Mr. Stratos does not believe that government subsidies will help problematic industries. "The government has stated that enterprises that are not viable will not remain alive through government subsidies. With regard to those that can become economically sound once they have been restructured, the government will call on the banks to decide whether they find them competitive enough to be helped financially to continue operating under private ownership," he says. This effort is led by the Greek Bank of Industrial Development.

"Those that have no future will be dissolved and their assets sold to private investors," Mr. Stratos says. Mr. Stratos says it is wrong to distinguish between old and new enterprises. He cites the beer industry as an example. "Most is produced by an old company, and it is doing fine. There

are also old companies that have revamped themselves, like Delta Dairy Industries, which has been modernized and is now expanding into neighboring countries.

High-technology industries are showing progress, but some traditional industries are also doing well. The construction industry is undergoing a slowdown, but some manufacturers, like Petzetakis, which produces plastic pipes, are thriving, he says.

The aluminum industry is still mostly in good condition, according to Mr. Stratos. The bauxite mines are working well, but Pechiney is operating with losses.

"We must admit that consumer goods are ahead of capital goods," says Mr. Stratos. "If I had to advise someone to make an investment in the industrial sector, I would propose the expansion of existing old enterprises."

He also points out that fisheries are a new area of industrial success. "At the Geroulanos-Romanos fishery in Cephalonia, almost all the production is exported. They are not only making profits, but have also expanded into research and are benefiting the whole fishing industry," he says.

Mr. Stratos thinks that if the national economy can stand firm under the pressure of the huge national and foreign debt, the private sector will find the way to finance its development, and Greek industries will return to their course of development and make a larger contribution to the country's GNP. John Rigos

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GREECE

CASINO INCREASE AIMS
To ATTRACT BIG SPENDERS

As the first summer tourists pour through Athens airport and take ferries from Piraeus to hundreds of islands, the Greek government is introducing new laws to encourage higher-spending visitors, both holidaymakers and business travelers.

The policy calls for new casinos (closely restricted in the past), more marinas for the Mediterranean yacht trade and better airports and roads, some of them paid for by the European

are free from most other forms of crime and vandalism. Given these positive elements, the Greek government has been targeting foreign investors to back major projects such as casinos-cum-congress centers, which are generally money-spinners.

Tourism Minister Dionysios Livanos, who accompanied Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu on his recent visit to Washington, met leading U.S. hoteliers and casino operators. His proposal: invest in new complexes, often with government help, and reap the rewards.

In the past, the government has allowed only three casinos for the whole of Greece — one near Athens and two on the islands. This is going to change, and about a dozen casinos will bring license fees to the government of close to \$400 million, plus a 20 percent take from earnings and corporate taxes of about 35 percent.

For gambling and congress centers alone, the Greek government is expecting \$4 billion in investment from the likes of Hyatt, Sheraton, Conrad and Hilton.

Conrad has moved center stage by acquiring the management contract for the Asir Palace Resort at Vouliagmeni, near Athens. This development already has three resorts providing holiday and business facilities. Hilton is also interested; company spokesman David Goldstein says: "We are ready to go with a complete resort — beach, casino and congress center."

The attitude of hoteliers is changing. Major hotels, such as the Athens Hilton, have spent large sums on renovation. Smaller luxury hotels are opening in the capital. On the islands, standards of service are rising in line with official directives.

One example is the Hotel Paros Philoxenia on Paros island, a \$2-million-dollar development run by a new-style hotelier named Lila Papanikolaou. She has brought windsurfing's world championship to her hotel and attracted guests from Norway to Australia with a new emphasis on round-the-clock service.

Norway is a small market for Greece, but 70,000 Australians are expected this summer. Some 350,000 Americans, a jump of 20 percent, are also expected.

Alan Tiller

20 percent more U.S.
visitors expected

Union. The casinos and adjoining congress centers will be financed by foreign investors, who are increasingly interested in the Greek market.

This is not the first time that the Greek government has sought rich tourists in order to tilt the balance somewhat against the backpackers and package tours that have been the mainstays of Greek tourism in the past.

An earlier attempt was made after the Gulf War, which put an 18 percent dent in Greek tourist figures. At that time, the Greek tourist authorities decided to improve hotels, clean up the beaches and launch a campaign to persuade Greek-Americans "to go back to the land of the ancestors."

The campaign worked to an extent, and tourist figures have been climbing back toward the 10 million mark. This year, the total should exceed 10 million.

Greece feels it has not been earning what it should from the influx of 2 million Britons, the largest group of visitors, followed by almost 2 million Germans. It would like to boost the \$4-\$5 billion earned in annual tourist revenues, a figure that puts it around 13th in the world.

The drachma's weakness this spring and the possibility of a devaluation should help tourism during the remainder of 1994. So will the multiple problems of neighboring countries traditionally dependent on tourism.

Athens, mainland tourist sites and the islands are havens of peace. There is no terrorist threat to tourists in the Greek capital, and both city and islands



Yachts line up in the Vouliagmeni marina: A major conference center/casino complex will soon add to attractions.

SALONIKA: INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF THE BALKANS

Salonika, capital of the Greek region of Macedonia and by extension all of northern Greece, is moving to the center of the European stage.

The city has long played second fiddle to Athens, where a third of the country's 10 million Greeks live and 60 percent of its industry is located. But with government incentives to encourage investment in the north, European Union funding and recent developments in the nearby Balkan countries, Salonika is beginning to attract both domestic and international attention.

Geographically and historically at a crossroads between Europe, Asia and the Balkans, Salonika was the commercial center of ancient Greece. Its main road, Via Egnatia, was built by the Romans to connect Rome with Constantinople, and Salonika became the second most important city of the Byzantine Empire.

The most populated city in northern Greece, Salonika has 1 million inhabitants. Population figures for the whole of central Macedonia in recent years indicate that the region is retaining its population more effectively than other regions and has a more balanced population distribution than the country as a whole.

About 15 years ago, a big push began, initiated in part by President Constantine Karamanlis, who was born in Macedonia and produced a regional

development plan to increase population and employment in northern Greece.

According to Tinos Stavropoulos of the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank, which is responsible for financing 75 percent of investment in northern Greece, there has been a "revolutionary increase" in industry and tourist development in the north.

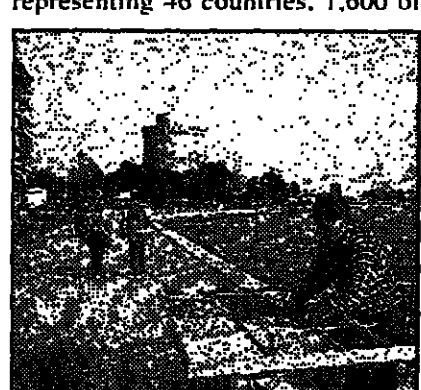
The development of central Macedonia is based primarily on processing food and textiles. Characteristic of the dynamism in this sector is the increase in employment figures in recent years. Between 1978 and 1988, the number of people employed in processing rose by 24 percent, while the increase in employment for the country as a whole was just 2 percent.

A well-established and permanent infrastructure for the processing sector is being created in the region, centered in Salonika, and the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank has financed the building of industrial estates, providing complete road, water supply and sewage networks, as well as lighting and telecommunications, in the four major areas of the region.

Today, the port of Salonika is Greece's biggest exporting port (there are 1,000 export companies in Salonika alone and another 2,000 in other parts of Macedonia), and it is fast becoming an epicenter for the movement of goods in Central and Eastern Europe as new Balkan markets open up. EU-

funded infrastructure projects are improving highways, rail lines and airports, making Salonika one of Europe's most important areas for combined means of transport.

Last year's Salonika International Trade Fair, Greece's largest annual trade fair and a regular event in the city since 1926, had over 3,300 exhibitors representing 46 countries, 1,600 of



The waterfront at Salonika, Greece's biggest exporting port.

them Greek. One noteworthy difference in the 1993 fair, according to HELEXPO, the official organizers, was the increased presence of the newly established East European countries "during their first steps in the free-market field."

There are five leading industries in central Macedonia: food, beverages, textiles, chemicals and nonmetallic

minerals, with the first three making up 50 percent of manufacturing activity. Because the local agricultural output is considerable — half the country's apples and cherries, 94 percent of its peaches, 90 percent of its rice — a large number of food manufacturers operate in the region. About 60 percent of the canned peaches imported by the European Union each year come from this area.

The region also boasts two of the largest Greek wine manufacturers, Boutari and Tsandali, whose wine bears an *appellation d'origine*.

Macedonia produces one-third of Greece's cotton, and both textile production and the clothing industry in Macedonia are showing dynamic growth. About 50 percent of textile production is exported, and the manufacture of products on behalf of third parties from West European countries is particularly widespread. The indigo denim used to make jeans is produced in Macedonia.

The state-owned EKO chemical, petrochemical and oil refinery complex dominates the chemicals sector. It had a turnover of \$80 million last year. There are also companies producing industrial gases, manganese dioxide, acids and fertilizer. The country's only producer of electrolytic manganese dioxide, the raw material for batteries, is also located in Salonika and has an impressive export performance.

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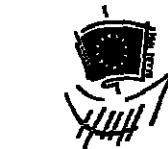
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10

SPORTS

Ruud, Please Say It Isn't So

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Open letter to Ruud Gullit who quit the Dutch World Cup camp on Monday.

Dear Ruud,
How could you? Your country needed you, trusted you, gave you chance after chance to fulfill what millions achieve only in our dreams.

In fitness and in health, you walk away. You leave the Dutch camp in disarray three weeks before the start of a World Cup in the USA. And you say the reason MAY be spelt out after the event.

Sorry pal, you owe more than that. Your ability, your pull on the emotions of millions of fans — not all of them Dutch — guarantee global curiosity about this defection.

My personal admiration for you, as a player and as a man, makes this a hard letter to write. Down the years I have met few sportsmen of such deep and committed social and political conscience, and few people in any walk of life who could so genuinely throw off the false cloak of fame and express sensitive concerns for our planet. The rain forests, the ozone layer, the deprived in Africa, the fight against political repression. All were — are — active concerns to which you lend your time and some of your fortune.

Rare, to say the least. In addition, you have given an exceptional decade as a performer who could exhibit joy, even liberation, on the field.

I doubt that anyone had such gliding, almost balletic control of a 6-foot-4 physique as you. During the past nine months for Sampdoria, and apparently in training last week with the Dutch at Noordwijk, that grace and energy was bordering on the prime of Ruud Gullit.

Somehow, you found reserves with which to recapture the game that came more easily before you had to struggle 30 months with knee injury that would have finished a man of lesser will.

You always said that soccer was a gift and that it

was incumbent on a player to let the imagination flow with it. You described the game as the child inside the man; I, and anyone lucky enough to spend time in your company, believed it implicitly.

What will you tell the children — your own daughters and your new son — when in the future they ask: Daddy, were you one of football's greats?

Ruud, you know to your bitter embarrassment how the Dutch failed their talents in 1990, how selfishness, bickering, mistrust of the trainer Leo Beenhakker splintered the group and wrecked the dream.

Your heart must tell you that there is no such thing as a great player who did not prove his worth on a World Cup platform. But, having captained the Netherlands to win the 1988 European Championships, you have rejected the opportunity to go all the way.

One week ago, you rejoined the Dutch training determined to go for gold, determined to let bygones be bygones between you and the present coach, Dick Advocaat. The argument between you was twofold: that you hoped Johann Cruyff would return as mentor, and that you felt limited by the tactical role Advocaat handed you.

GREAT players have overcome this before. Consider Franz Beckenbauer — Kaiser Franz — who against his will, his desire, his judgment obeyed orders to man-mark Bobby Charlton throughout the 1966 World Cup final. Beckenbauer later enjoyed a cooperative reign under the same coach, Helmut Schoen, and captained Germany to win the 1974 World Cup.

Though you are currently saying less than a Trappist monk, I suspect fear of failure has gripped you more than anticipation of success.

Your silence, apart from personal outpouring to a trusted friend, may misguidedly be to spare your teammates criticism. Yet think of Advocaat. He is an honest if an obdurate man, and he pleads with you to speak your mind rather than let rumor fester.

Ron Koeman, the Netherlands' team captain and one of only three players at your wedding last month, has had to take sides. "Ruud could not have chosen a worse moment," he said. "It's a slap in the face for us players. Now we will have to do something completely different."

Indeed the timing stinks. You refused to play for the Netherlands all last year, you returned to some extent on your own terms, and you pulled out without consulting friends in the squad.

Either way, you lose, the country loses, the World Cup loses. The event is already short of star appeal, and will be more so if Romero of Brazil and Maradona of Argentina carry out threats to withdraw.

Because soccer is a team game, because each World Cup is a coronation for new talents, the wind will change without you. But for a man whose principled stance on behalf of the then imprisoned Nelson Mandela placed the principle of respect for fellow men so highly, you have stumbled clumsily into a trap.

YOUR refusal to play ball shows scant respect for teammates, for the Dutch cause, for the world game. Maybe you fear the Dutch camp is lacking in real ambition? Then say it, Ruud. It is too late for a comeback, your fickleness will not be trusted again by Advocaat, but you will find no peace until you speak openly.

There are many who will suspect that you, in common with prima donnas, have such riches and such an ego you will turn on the style only when the whim suits you. That is not the Gullit I know.

Rather I feel you have allowed the child to rule the man, emotion to govern your hand. In doing so, you forfeit the ultimate challenge in football, and you underestimate how quickly the sport passes its players by.

A couple of days ago, while you agonized on your decision, Agostini Di Bartolomei shot and killed himself in his villa in southern Italy.

Di Bartolomei was 39, married with two children. His days as the big, strong, darkly handsome captain who led Roma to its last Italian championship in 1983 were over.

He had money worries, but they were not his killer. Rejection was. Rejection by the game he served for a dozen years in Rome, rejection by every Serie A and Serie B club he wrote to, seeking work as a coach.

"I'm shocked," said Nils Liedholm, Di Bartolomei's mentor at Roma. "He was such a great leader." A leader in the field unable to adapt, or to cope once the adulation and the sporting regimen ended.

Beware, Ruud, the policy of opting out while you have something to give, it passes with terrifying finality.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.



Utah's center Felton Spencer going up for the shot over Robert Horry of Houston.

Rockets in Finals, But Jazz Provided No Free Launch

By William C. Rhoden
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — What started out as a romp to the National Basketball Association Finals wound up as a thankful escape for Houston after the Rockets nearly blew a 24-point lead but hung on to defeat Utah, 94-83, and win their first Western Conference championship since 1986. Houston took the series by 4 games to 1.

Houston led, 77-53, with 1:17 remaining in the third period. But Utah wasn't finished. The Jazz, capitalizing on poor shots and

seems to be the pattern. On Sunday, we had a must-win situation but they were the aggressors defensively. They were coming up with all the loose balls, making the big plays, the big stops and we struggled.

Utah's season has been characterized by Olajuwon's night-in, night-out heroics punctuated by a mystery-guest contribution from one or more teammates. On Tuesday, Horry and Maxwell stepped forward immediately.

Horry had 13 first-quarter points — 4 on spectacular dunks. Maxwell had 12 points on 4-for-5 shooting from 3-point range. The Rockets' barometer is the play of their guards, and in the first half they were a high-pressure system.

Houston led by 16-10 after a 3-point shot by Maxwell forced a Jazz timeout. The Rockets led by 21-12 after a breathtaking fast break that ended with a flying baseline dunk by Horry.

On the next series, Maxwell stripped John Stockton of the ball and Horry took a give-and-go pass from Olajuwon and dunked down the middle to give Houston a 23-12 lead. On and on it went.

Utah would nibble, but Houston would roar back and take another huge bite out of Utah's heart. The Rockets led by 53-35 at the half.

Houston shot 66.7 in the first quarter and 58 percent for the half and held Utah to 37 percent.

On Sunday, Olajuwon struggled through his worst offensive game of the playoffs, scoring 16 points on 6-of-18 shooting. On Tuesday, Olajuwon — working at a moderate pace and letting Maxwell, Horry and Kenny Smith carry the load — had 10 points at the half on 5-of-9 shooting.

"The biggest key in stopping Hakeem is getting him out of his position," said Eaton, who had eight years of experience with Olajuwon.

"It's meeting him at the free-throw line and bumping him all the way down to the low post and getting him two or three feet farther out on the court from where his comfort zone is."

"Nine or 10 years ago you could get to Hakeem's psyche. You could mess with him a little bit and get him angry and frustrated and he'd probably throw a punch at you by the end of the game."

"For a few years, he was really into trying to power it up at low post. Once he developed that turnaround fade away the famous 15-footer — he's been real tough to deal with."

Olajuwon hung back on offense in the first half, but on defense he was a terror. He had 4 of Houston's 6 blocked shots.

One of the Rockets' key moves defensively in Game 4 was putting Olajuwon on Malone, who was ineffective when he had to contend with a quick 7-footer in his face. Olajuwon had five blocked shots, and Malone scored only 4 of his 23 field-goal points while guarded by Olajuwon.

SIDELINES

League Bars Marseille From Signing New Players

MARSEILLE (AFP) — The French soccer league has barred Olympique Marseille from signing any new players — other than on free transfers.

"This kills the rescue deal we had negotiated with a Canadian firm," the soccer club's vice president, Jean-Louis Leveau, said Wednesday.

He said the investors had been ready to put up 100 million francs (\$17.8 million) immediately, on the condition that the club could sign new players to win promotion back to the first division and do well in the UEFA Cup. Marseille's financial director, Alain Larocque, said the Winnipeg-based Platinor-Maprosol would be the main shareholder along with an unnamed British holding company and about 30 southern French firms.

Russian Soccer Drops 4

MOSCOW (AP) — Pavel Sadynin, Russia's soccer coach, has left four star players off what he says is his team's final World Cup roster.

The players dropped are winger Andrei Kanchelski of Manchester United in England, forward Sergei Kiryakov of Karlsruhe in Germany, forward Igor Koltyanov of Foggia in Italy and forward Igor Shalimov of Internazionale di Milan in Italy. The four are the last holdouts from a mutiny launched by many of the team's veteran players in December. They demanded that Sadynin be fired.

For the Record

At Arbour, who guided the New York Islanders to four straight Stanley Cups a decade ago, retired from coaching Wednesday after 19 years with the club. (AP)

Jan Svoboda of Slovakia won the 165-kilometer 11th stage of the Tour of Italy bicycle race from Marostica to Bibione, Italy, on Wednesday. (AP)

The African Athletics Championships, originally scheduled for August in Casablanca, Morocco, have been postponed and moved to Cairo the following month. (Reuters)

Canucks Come Back Twice, Ice Rangers

By Joe Lapointe
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If the New York Rangers win the Stanley Cup for the first time in 54 years, the Vancouver Canucks will force them to earn it. They showed that with emphasis at Madison Square Garden when they came from behind twice and beat New York 2-1, in overtime in the opener of the final.

The winning goal was scored by Greg Adams at 19 minutes, 26 seconds of the first overtime on a one-time slap shot from the slot, following a two-on-one break.

Moments before, the Rangers came close to winning it Tuesday, but Brian Leetch's shot hit the crossbar behind Vancouver goalie Kirk McLean, the star of the game with 52 saves.

The Rangers were going to try to even the series Thursday night at the Garden. After that, the next two games are in Vancouver.

The Canucks had tied the game, 2-2, with one minute left in regulation. Martin Gelinas, standing in front of the Ranger net, deflected Cliff Ronning's shot past Richter. The puck trickled over the line.

Alexei Kovalev had put the Rangers ahead at 8:29 of the third period after a multiplayer display of skill that began at one end of the ice and ended at the other. It started when Sergei Zubov, in his own zone, passed the puck from right to left, barely out of the reach of Vancouver players patrolling the middle.

The puck bounced a bit, but Leetch took control, raced up the left boards, crossed the Vancouver blue line and drifted to the right, drawing the defenders toward him. Setting up at the top of the right circle, he faked a slap shot, forcing the defenseman to commit and turning McLean, in his direction.

Leetch then sent a pass across the grain, to the edge of the crease, where Kovalev met it on the fly and put it into the net before McLean could get back to cover that side.

The Canucks had tied the game at 5:45 of the third period on a goal by Bret Hedican, who scored from the slot after Richter, under pressure, tried to clear the puck from his crease area with a delayed penalty, about to be called against the Rangers.

The Rangers dominated the first period, with a shots-on-goal advantage of 15-10, but they held only a 1-0 lead at intermission.

It could have been worse for Vancouver. After Steve Larmer scored during a four-on-four situation, he also hit a crossover on a power play. The Rangers played at a frisky pace. They were skating through open ice and creating exciting chances, particularly Kovalev, who set up Larmer's goal at 3:32.

Kovalev fed the puck to Leetch, who went deep and passed back to Kovalev. Instead of shooting right away, Kovalev faked and forced

Dave Babych, the defenseman, to commit himself. It is one of his pet moves.

McLean made the initial save on Kovalev, but Larmer scooted in for the rebound. He bounced it off the goal post, but it came back and hit the goalie in the leg and caromed over the red line.

There were several hard body checks, the hardest of them penalized when Jeff Beukeboom of the Rangers slammed Sergio Momesso into the boards. Joe Kocur of the Rangers went off midway through the period with what appeared to be a leg injury after he was flipped into the goal post after getting tangled with Brian Glynn.

The second period was scoreless, so the third session began the way Game 7 did in the previous round against the Devils: with the Rangers leading, 1-0.

Vancouver, a large team, continued to take the body, sometimes illegally. Momesso went off for interference after knocking over Richter. Although the Rangers weren't shadowing Bure in the classic sense, they paid close attention to him with either Graves or Esa Tikkanen often drawing the assignment. In the first two periods, Bure had one shot on goal. Late in the second, while forechecking, Bure lined up Beukeboom in the corner and thumped him into the boards with a hard, legal check.

The big defenseman responded by hitting the smaller forward over the back with his stick and was penalized for it.

STANLEY CUP

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHAT'S IT GOING TO BE, A BOY OR A GIRL?"

PEANUTS



SOMETIMES I LIE AWAKE AT NIGHT, AND I ASK, "WHO, WHY, WHAT AND WHERE?"

GARFIELD



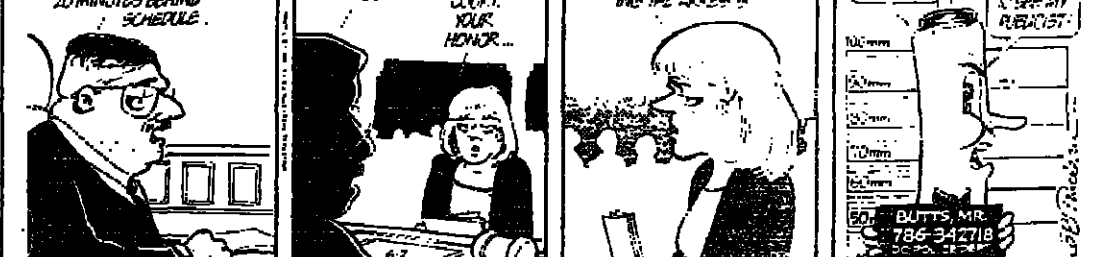
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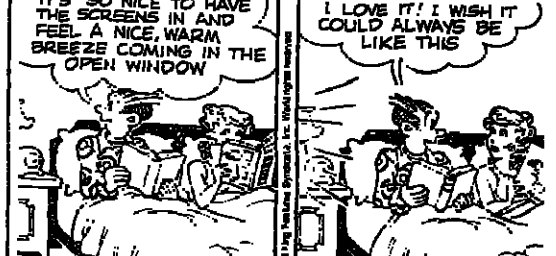
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SPORTS



Roberto Kelly of the Braves sliding into home plate past the Giants' catcher, Kirt Manwaring, to score the run in San Francisco.

Padres' 13-Run Inning Sinks Pirates

The Associated Press

The San Diego Padres sent 17 batters to the plate in the second inning, scoring 13 times on nine hits, three walks and two errors. By the game's end, the Padres had defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates, 15-5, in San Diego.

Steve Cooke and reliever John Hope were both victimized in the inning. Cooke faced the first eight batters of the inning, allowing eight

NL ROUNDUP

runs — seven earned — on five hits with three walks. Hope surrendered five runs — three earned — on four hits to nine batters.

"I didn't get the job done," Cooke understated. "It's embarrassing for myself. But this is a team sport and I let the team down with a very poor pitching performance."

Almost lost in the barrage of runs was an encouraging outing for Andy Benes. After getting hit hard in recent outings, Benes carried a shutout into the seventh inning. It ended in the eighth with a booming lead-off homer by Pittsburgh's Brian Hunter. Two outs later, Benes loaded the bases on a double to Kevin Young and walks to Gary Varsho and Tony Womack.

Benes was lifted in favor of reliever A.J. Sager, who promptly served up a grand slam to shortstop Jay Bell, his fifth homer of the season and second career grand slam.

All of San Diego's regulars collected hits, led by Plantier's three hits and three RBIs.

Giants 6, Braves 3: At San Francisco, Javier Lopez broke a ninth-inning tie in San Francisco with a leadoff homer, his 10th, off Dave Burba. Matt Williams homered in the first inning, tying the NL record for homers in the first two months of the season at 19 set in 1987 by Eric Davis of Cincinnati.

Roberto Kelly hit a two-run home, his first since Atlanta acquired him from Cincinnati on Sunday for Deion Sanders.

Rookies 3, Mets 2: In New York, Greg Harris allowed five hits in eight innings to lead Colorado. Walt Weiss went 3-for-4 and drove in a run, and former Met Howard Johnson went 3-for-4 with an RBI.

Harris struck out three and allowed one walk before giving way to Bruce Ruffin, who got his fifth save.

Astros 5, Marlins 3: Andujar Cedeño hit a two-run single to break an eighth-inning tie for the Astros, playing at home.

In the eighth, Luis Gonzalez and Chris Donnels hit two-out singles,

and pinch-hitter Kevin Bass walked. Cedeño followed with a single to left off Richie Lewis.

Phillies 8, Cubs 7: Jim Eisenreich hit a two-out RBI single in the eighth as Philadelphia snapped Chicago's seven-game winning streak at Wrigley Field.

Trading 7-5 in the eighth, the Phillies rallied for three runs against Jose Benita and Randy Myers. Mariano Duncan hit a two-run double to tie it 7-7 before Eisenreich singled to left.

Reds 5, Expos 4: Reggie Sanders led off the bottom of the 13th inning with his second home run to end a 4-hour, 29-minute game in Cincinnati. Sanders hit a belt-high

fastball from Jeff Shaw over the wall in center for his ninth homer.

Pete Schourek pitched out of a scoring threat in the 12th and retired the side in order in the 13th.

Cardinals 6, Dodgers 8: In Los Angeles, Rick Sutcliffe pitched a solid 7½ innings and Tom Pagnozzi and Bernard Gilkey hit two-run doubles for the Cardinals. Sutcliffe gave up seven hits, walked four and didn't record a strikeout in his fifth start with the Cardinals.

The Cardinals used a walk, a single by Mark Whiten, a throwing error by third baseman Tim Lincecum and an RBI groundout by Sutcliffe to score twice in the second off Tom Candiotti.

Boggs Powers Yankee Victory

The Associated Press

Wade Boggs showed more of his surprising power, homering and driving in two runs as the New York Yankees beat the Chicago White Sox, 10-1.

Boggs, known for putting the ball in play, suddenly has popped a bunch of balls out of the park. He has six home runs this season — all of them since May 15 — and is batting .342.

"I don't care if it's juiced, you still have to hit it," Boggs said, trying to dispel the lively ball debate. "Just because it's juiced doesn't mean I can pop up to second base and have it go out of the ballpark."

Boggs hit only two home runs last season, his first year with the Yankees. He has 93 homers in a career that started with Boston in 1982. Only once has Boggs reached double figures in homers — he hit 24 in 1987, the last time there was so much speculation about lively balls.

Boggs hit a solo home run in the

first inning off Alex Fernandez, and the host Yankees went on to end a two-game losing streak. New York, which has the best record in baseball, has not lost three in a row since the second week of the season.

Royals 9, Red Sox 7: Mike Macfarlane hit a grand slam and Brian

AL ROUNDUP

McRae went 5-for-5 as Kansas City won in Boston. Macfarlane, who made a throwing error and was thrown out at the plate earlier, hit his third career slam in the fourth inning for a 5-2 lead.

Greg Cagne hit a two-run homer for the Royals off Joe Heath and McRae added an RBI double.

Tigers 7, Orioles 6: Cecil Fielder, Kirk Gibson and Junior Felix each homered during a five-run fifth inning in Baltimore. Loe Gomez, Harold Baines and Mark McLemore homered for Baltimore, which has lost four of five.

Detroit's Mike Moore got his 150th career victory. Fielder homered for the first time in 15 games, hitting a two-run shot with two outs for a 4-2 lead.

Athletics 7, Blue Jays 2: In Toronto, Ricky Henderson and Troy Neel each homered and drove in three runs. Ron Darling gave up two hits in 7½ innings and struck out eight. Dennis Eckersley got his fifth save as the A's beat the host Blue Jays for the fourth straight time.

Rangers 7, Brewers 4: Oddibe McDowell hit a two-run single in the first inning and a sacrifice fly in the third, in Milwaukee. Roger Pavlik won for the first time in four starts since coming off the disabled list.

Twins 6, Mariners 2: Scott Erickson, activated from the disabled list before the game, pitched six strong innings in Minneapolis. Erickson, who had been out because of strained muscles in his side, gave up four hits and struck out seven.

A Spanish Foursome in the Semis

By Ian Thomsen

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Much more than a year separated the 20-year-old Spaniard from the 19-year-old German. The German had six match points in the third set Wednesday before evaporating without trace from the dry reddened clay of Roland Garros. As for Alberto Berasategui — he is your typical Spanish tennis player. Which is to say, he is in a French Open semifinal.

Of the eight semifinalists, four are Spaniards. The last two semifinalists were created Wednesday from the bottom half of the men's draw. Neither is seeded, and neither has ever advanced so far in a Grand Slam event.

On Friday they will meet — No. 20 Berasategui against No. 46 Magnus Larsson of Sweden, who benefited from German inefficiency to stave off the aforementioned Hendrik Dreckmann, 3-6, 6-7 (1-7), 7-6 (7-3), 6-0, 6-1. (To see why Dreckmann may never recover, look at the score again.) The other semifinal will be a re-creation of last year's final, with the defending champion and No. 6 seed Sergi Bruguera of Spain — he hasn't lost a set in five matches — opposing the two-time champion and No. 7 seed, Jim Courier of the United States.

The other Spanish semifinalists are No. 2 Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario and No. 3 Conchita Martinez, who will meet in one semifinal Thursday; the other concludes 10 days of growing anticipation by matching No. 1 Steffi Graf against No. 12 Mary Pierce, the hottest player in the tournament and a naturalized French citizen as well. At this stage the women appear suddenly more enterprising than the men, which is a much bigger upset than everything Courier did to Pete Sampras, the world No. 1, on Tuesday.

Of all the underdogs, Berasategui is the one to come the farthest and arrive with the best chance. At 5 feet, 8 inches (1.73 meters), with two career titles and no Grand Slam experience past the second round, he might have been overwhelmed by the taller and fifth-seeded Goran Ivanisevic of Croatia, a 1992 Wimbledon finalist. Instead, it was a bit like the lion vs. the giraffe. Ivanisevic went down by 6-4, 6-3, 6-3, scored mercifully on the first match point.

"I like to finish with an ace," said Berasategui, who served only two of them. When I was young, I saw big players like Boris Becker finishing matches with an ace."

Ivanisevic was typically self-destructive. "I couldn't put one, two balls on the court," he said. "He didn't have to do anything, nothing. I mean, he just hit one, two forehands and that is it. I gave him a nice present. I say, 'Here, you are a nice guy, go to the semifinals.'"

The audience at Center Court reacted to Berasategui's scurrying and yet direct style of play. His forehand, remarkably, proved a greater threat than the 11 aces conjured by Ivanisevic.

The other quarterfinal was not so kind to Dreckmann. Having upset No. 15 Carlos Costa in the second round, and freed from having to contest his fellow German, No. 2 Michael Stich, Dreckmann was moving without delay toward the final four. "He was playing really well," said Larsson, a tall Swede dressed in white. "I didn't have a chance. He was taking the ball on the rise all the time. I felt very uncomfortable out there, but at 5-4, 15-40 — if you save your serve that time, you are still in the match."



Alberto Berasategui blasted his way past Goran Ivanisevic in straight sets.

At that stage in the third set, Larsson saved the first two match points; two games later he was back in the same predicament. Match point number three was staved off with an ace — Larsson had 19 of them — while the fourth turned out to be Dreckmann's best chance. Coming in against the Swede's second serve, he was beaten by a running Larsson forehead down the line; had Larsson been a split-moment late, Dreckmann could have trampled over him like a fast train.

"He was serving unbelievable," said Dreckmann, playing in his second Grand Slam tournament. "I didn't have any chance to make the point. I couldn't do anything."

He kept earning opportunities nonetheless. Match point No. 5 was rescued by Larsson's forehand, sending them back to deuce in that 12th game. Whereupon Larsson double-faulted off of the net tape. Another match point — the sixth — and he was turning away, chucking in Swedish understatement. "I was thinking that I'd seen my laundry out and it won't be back until tomorrow, so I'd better stay around," he said.

He saved No. 6 with a big serve; another ace finally sent them toward the tiebreaker. By then, all Larsson needed was to take one point from Dreckmann's serve — pull one brick out of the foundation — and the whole thing came down. The erratic Larsson simply kept the ball in play and the last two sets went by in 43 minutes. He won 14 of the last 15 games.

"I didn't know what to do after that third set," Dreckmann said. "I was only thinking of the six match points I had, and then the fourth set was gone."

Quarterfinal Results

NEWS SINGLES

Magnus Larsson, Sweden, def. Hendrik Dreckmann, Germany, 3-6, 6-7 (7-3), 7-6 (7-3), 6-4, 6-1.
Alberto Berasategui, Spain, def. Goran Ivanisevic (5), Croatia, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Julie Halard and Nathalie Tauziat (15), France, def. Natalia Pietrangeli and Larissa Neiland (10), Latvia, 6-4, 6-4.
Lindsay Davenport, U.S., and Lisa Raymond (11), U.S., def. Nicole Pietrangeli, Australia, and Elena Remontova, U.S., 6-4, 6-2.
Nicola Pietrangeli, U.S., and Natalia Zvereva (1), Belarus, def. Silvia Farina, Italy, and Glimmer Helander, U.S., 6-3, 6-2.
Amelie Maheo, South Africa, and Ines Gorrochategui (9), Argentina, def. Eugenia Manikova, Russia, and Larisa Neiland, Georgia, 7-6, 6-3.

NEWS DOUBLES

David Adams, Australia, and Andrei Olshanskii (4), Russia, def. Jacco Eltingh and Paul Haarhuis (3), Netherlands, 6-4, 6-4.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	30	19	.612	3½
Baltimore	27	21	.563	4
Toronto	26	26	.500	8½
Cleveland	23	29	.439	10

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	29	19	.604	—
Cincinnati	26	21	.553	3½
Kansas City	25	24	.510	4½
Minnesota	25	24	.510	4½
Milwaukee	20	29	.408	10

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	29	26	.520	—
California	22	29	.432	11½
Seattle	21	29	.419	12
Oakland	15	36	.292	19

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	30	22	.577	—
Montreal	28	22	.560	3½
New York	25	25	.500	6½
Florida	24	27	.471	8
Philadelphia	24	27	.471	8

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	29	22	.569	—
Houston	29	22	.569	—
St. Louis	24	27	.471	5
Chicago	23	27	.460	6
Pittsburgh	21	28	.429	7

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	28	24	.538	—
San Francisco	25	27	.481	3
Colorado	23	27	.460	4
San Diego	18	34	.346	10

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	28	22	.561	—
New York	28	22	.561	—
Alexander, Cook (4), DeLoach (5), Aasmacher (8) and Karlen (9), Karmelich (10) and Loe (11), W. Schourek (12), H. Schourek (13), H. Schourek (14), H. Schourek (15), H. Schourek (16), H. Schourek (17), H. Schourek (18), H. Schourek (19), H. Schourek (20), H. Schourek (21), H. Schourek (22), H. Schourek (23), H. Schourek (24), H. Schourek (25), H. Schourek (26), H. Schourek (27), H. Schourek (28), H. Schourek (29), H. Schourek (30), H. Schourek (31), H. Schourek (32), H. Schourek (33), H. Schourek (34), H. Schourek (35), H. Schourek (36), H. Schourek (37), H. Schourek (38), H. Schourek (39), H. Schourek (40), H. Schourek (41), H. Schourek (42), H. Schourek (43), H. Schourek (44), H. Schourek (45), H. Schourek (46), H. Schourek (47), H. Schourek (48), H. Schourek (49), H. Schourek (50), H. Schourek (51), H. Schourek (52), H. Schourek (53), H. Schourek (54), H. Schourek (55), H. Schourek (56), H. Schourek (57), H. Schourek (58), H. Schourek (59), H. Schourek (60), H. Schourek (61), H. 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